

## Mubarak had doubts about Baker plan

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak has said for the first time he has doubts about a U.S. plan for direct Israeli-Palestinian talks, according to an interview published Saturday. "There are points on which we agree with the American position, but we have reservations about it," he said in the interview with *Kawthar*, the daily newspaper of Egypt's Middle East News agency. Mubarak, whose country has played the main role in mediating between the U.S. and PLO on the five-point plan proposed by Secretary of State James Baker, gave no details of his reservations. Mubarak, who has urged the PLO to come up with a positive response to the Baker plan, also implied there was little alternative but to work with the U.S. proposal. "Dialogue is better than making statements... he who rejects dialogue does not have an alternative," he added. Israel has accepted the Baker plan with the key reservation that the PLO should be excluded from the talks. The PLO wants a final say in any delegation to peace talks and has refused to endorse the Baker plan.

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## Arar expects smooth sailing in Parliament

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Sulaiman Arar has said he expects no difficulties in running Parliament sessions or delay in the execution of projects because everybody wants to make achievements and work. "The priorities of Parliament include matters related to economy, information, and public freedom. No such subjects have so far been presented before Parliament for a final decision. I believe the most important subject in this regard will be economic," Arar added in an interview with Jordan Television. On the role of press during the election campaign, Arar said: "The press did not completely abide by neutrality during and after the election campaign. Though a lot of money was paid in the form of advertisements, the press was not fair. For the past two and half years, the press has been playing a role in attacking citizens. I do not believe that this is right. Some papers attacked unions, parties, elections, slogans, and complaints. Everything was attacked. The truth is that our press was not the genuine image to the people and their problems... The laws of press should be changed. These laws are retarded and incompatible with the development of our country. The press is so far not organized well. I believe that if parties were created, each party would have its own paper. There cannot be parties without papers. When opinions clash the people will know the truth." Parliament, Arar added, will accomplish its role and harmony will dominate among its members so that solutions proposed will be studied and based on logic. Arar said some Parliament members might be members of the next cabinet but this would not have any effect on Parliament itself "because the objective is to help people in their affairs." Arar has called on Parliament to convene Saturday to prepare a reply to His Majesty King Hussein's speech delivered at the opening of Parliament Monday.



Marwan Al Qasbi

## Jordan reaffirms position at Tunis meeting

TUNIS (Agencies) — The extraordinary Arab League Council session here was another opportunity to explain Jordan's constant and principled position toward the national rights of the Palestinian people and the constructive trend the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is adopting to attain these rights. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi said Friday.

"The council's deliberations were characterized by frankness stemming from the spirit of responsibility and commitment towards serving pan-Arab issues," Qasbi said at the conclusion of the council's session.

Noting that the council listened to a detailed explanation by Palestinian President Yasser Arafat on the Palestinian leadership's peace efforts and the Israeli position, which blocks any progress towards a peaceful settlement, Qasbi said that the council sent a petition to U.S. President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressing the "Arab desire that the international debate and the positive spirit prevailing in international relations will result in sincere efforts to achieve a comprehensive and durable settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Qasbi said Jordan proposed that the council discuss the subject of Arab-European dialogue in light of an invitation made by French President Francois Mitterrand to convene an Arab-European meeting in Paris.

"The Arab ministers must go to the Paris meeting in a positive spirit with a unified Arab position so as to make the meeting successful and provide the required momentum to the Arab-European dialogue," Qasbi said.

On the sidelines of the Tunis meetings, Qasbi held talks with the foreign ministers of Iraq and Tunisia as well as the Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs and the North Yemeni minister of Labour.

Qasbi also met with Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and reaffirmed Jordan's support for the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and its efforts to ensure its full participation in an international peace conference.

## Arabs urge superpowers to break Mideast deadlock

# Malta summit opens today

MARSAXLOKK BAY, Malta (Agencies) — U.S. President George Bush arrived Friday for his shipboard summit with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev against a backdrop of continuing dramatic changes in Eastern Europe and a coup attempt in the Philippines.

In a speech to U.S. sailors aboard the aircraft carrier USS Forrestal, Bush praised Gorbachev as "a dynamic new Soviet leader" and said the United States wanted the Soviet leader's reform programme to succeed.

Bush also presented the Forrestal's crew with a piece of the Berlin Wall as "a symbol of the peace we seek."

Gorbachev's East European allies took further steps towards democratic reform Friday. East Germany's parliament voted to eliminate constitutional guarantees of the Communist Party's leading role in society, following a similar step recently in Czechoslovakia.

Bush arrived on a rainy, windy day and met Maltese Prime Minister Edward Fenech Adami before heading to the Forrestal. He then went to the USS Belknap, his venue for the weekend summit.

Arab states have asked Bush and Gorbachev to break the deadlock in the Middle East conflict and told them the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) must have a role in all negotiations.

In a petition sent in advance of the Malta summit, Arab foreign ministers said the superpowers had a responsibility to solve regional conflicts, especially at a time when the cold war in Europe was ending.

"And there is no focus of conflict which is more tense, or more of a threat to world peace than the Middle East," they said in the petition, released by the Arab League after it was delivered to U.S. and Soviet officials in Tunis.

The Arab ministers asked Bush and Gorbachev "to give the Palestinian issue the priority imposed by the gravity of the situation in the Middle East and to break as quickly as possible the deadlock in the peace process which has resulted from the Israeli government's intransigence."

The principles for any settlement should be Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied in 1967, an independent Palestinian state and a U.N.-sponsored peace conference in which the PLO would take part, they added.

Washington, through Secretary of State James Baker's five-point formula, is trying to arrange a first Israeli-Palestinian meeting in Cairo in which the PLO would probably not have a public role.

The petition implicitly rejected this approach. "If preparatory steps... are needed, the Arab ministers affirm that the PLO, as the representative of the Palestinian people, must take part in the conference and in those steps," it said.

The ministers suggested Namibia, which has just become independent under a U.N.-sponsored programme, as a suitable model for independence for the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

When the PLO has cited Namibia in the past, the United States has said the two cases are different.

The ministers met in Tunis for two days at the request of the PLO, which asked for the meeting before the Malta summit to discuss "Israel's obstructionist attitude towards the Middle East peace process."

A statement issued after the meeting restated Arab terms for a settlement but did not mention Baker's five-point formula or the Israeli government's proposal to hold elections in the West Bank and Gaza.

later Friday after meeting with Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti and business leaders in Milan, Italy.

Preceding Gorbachev to Malta, Soviet spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said it was unlikely the summit leaders could do anything to resolve the conflict in Central America, where the United States says Soviet arms are continuing to flow to leftist guerrillas.

"We're not helping anybody there," Gerasimov said. "It's very dangerous to infuse great-power rivalry into this conflict, which we think must be settled by political means."

Before departing Thursday, Bush said the people of Europe can see that "Mr. Gorbachev and I — East and West — are not in some kind of competition. Rather, we're both working to make the world a more peaceful one."

Gorbachev declared Thursday there was no turning back from the democracy reforms sweeping through the Eastern bloc.

The Soviet leader said the United States, Canada and European nations should hold a "Helsinki 2" meeting earlier than the 1992 date set under the 1975 Helsinki accords on human rights and security in Europe.

Bush, asked by reporters aboard his official airplane about Gorbachev's proposal, said: "I'll talk to him. Any ideas he's got, I'll discuss them with him. Then we'll let you know."

In his speech aboard the Forrestal, Bush mentioned "these recent and extraordinary changes that are taking place in Eastern Europe," and said he yearned for a future "free of both tyranny and fear."

"A new freedom is sweeping the globe. Our meeting here of Malta will last a few days, but the freedom we seek will last for generations," he said.

Malta's entire 1,200-man army was mobilised to assist in ensuring security for the superpower leaders. Soviet, American and Maltese flags fluttered side by side throughout the capital city.

The U.S. and Soviet warships will be anchored offshore, visible from the cliffs overlooking the bay. The ships are the Belknap and the Slava.

Besides the whirlwind changes in Eastern Europe, the 11½ hours of talks between Bush and Gorbachev are likely to deal with negotiations to cut nuclear arms and conventional forces, trade issues and regional disputes.

## Last-minute efforts to avert U.N. resolution

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — European and U.S. diplomats were working up to the last minute in an attempt to block passage of a General Assembly resolution recognising the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the government of Palestine.

The U.S. State Department vowed to cut off all U.S. funding for the United Nations if the resolution passed during a scheduled vote Friday evening.

The United States is assessed \$216 million annually, one-fourth of the U.N.'s budget.

"We are urging that this destructive resolution be withdrawn or, at a minimum, that any action on it be deferred," a State Department official said late Thursday.

A British diplomat, speaking privately, said the 12 European Community (EC) nations were continuing their efforts to head off the resolution, but have had no success so far.

"We have been engaged in vigorous efforts to head off any such PLO initiative, which would have serious consequences for the United Nations and complicate the peace process," the State Department official said.

"We are intensifying these efforts today through urgent consultations in Washington, New York and in capitals," he added, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The General Assembly resolution says the PLO "has the powers and responsibilities of the provisional government of the State of Palestine."

It also says the PLO "shall be construed, within the United Nations, as the State of Palestine."

That designation would elevate the PLO to non-voting observer nation status, the same as North and South Korea, Switzerland, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican.

The resolution was formally introduced in the General Assembly Thursday by Ambassador Mohammed Abdul Hassan of Kuwait, chairman of the Arab group, on behalf of 16 Arab sponsors.

Surprise move at the opening of Friday's session to tackle the issue of Communist domination of the government.

The vote was shown on live, nationwide television. After the Communists' leading role was abolished, the lawmakers broke into a loud round of applause.

East Germany's newly-formed Green Party demanded Friday that the government return to Jews property expropriated by the Nazis which it said the Communists then took over without compensation on assuming power after World War II.

Czechoslovakia will begin dismantling its "iron curtain" frontier with Austria later this month and visa-free travel to the West will be available from Monday.

## Israelis kill 4 in Nablus market

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank (R) — Israeli forces shot dead four alleged members of an underground Palestinian group Friday in a gunfight in the centre of Nablus, an army spokesman said.

He said the leader of the "Black Panthers" group, Issam Nasser, 25, was among those killed. Three other "Panthers" were wounded and arrested and no Israeli soldiers were hurt.

Palestinian sources quoted witnesses as saying troops attacked the Panthers in a barber shop in the market of Nablus, the largest town in the occupied West Bank with a population of 120,000.

Israeli military censors made deletions from this report.

At least one of the Palestinians returned fire with a U.S.-made M-16 assault rifle, the army said.

Nablus residents and international relief workers said the clash prompted widespread demonstrations in defiance of an army curfew on Nablus and three nearby refugee camps.

Youths of the Black Panthers have shot, stabbed and hacked to death a number of Arabs suspected of collaborating with the Israeli occupation authorities.

The leader of a similar Nablus group, the Red Eagles, was shot dead in an army raid on his hideout last month.

The latest deaths raised the toll in the nearly two-year-old Palestinian revolt to 587 Arabs killed by Israeli soldiers or settlers, 150 Arabs killed by other Palestinians — mostly suspected collaborators — and 44 Jews.

In Bethlehem, a tourist was lightly injured in the shoulder by a rubber bullet when troops fired on Arabs demonstrating near the city's produce market, Palestinian sources said.

Soldiers shot and wounded four Palestinians during other clashes in Nablus and an Arab from the West Bank village of Burkin broke his leg as he tried to flee from soldiers, the sources said.

In clashes in and around Gaza City since Palestinian demonstrators were wounded by army gunfire, Arab hospital officials in the occupied Gaza Strip reported.

Palestinian prisoners at Kibbutz prison camp in the desert said they began an indefinite hunger strike Friday to protest harsh conditions.

The nearly 4,500 detainees, many held without charges or trial, charged in a statement smuggled out of the prison that Israeli guards threaten them and deny them family visits.

Leaders of the uprising have barred the use of firearms and breaches have been rare.

However, last month Palestinians in the Gaza Strip shot dead two soldiers in an ambush on the edge of Gaza City.

Palestinian analysts say growing frustration at the Israeli intransigence over proposed peace talks could cause a rise in armed attacks.

## Hrawi seeks international pressure to subdue Aoun

BEIRUT (Agencies) — President Elias Hrawi has asked his American, Soviet and French counterparts to pressure rebellious army chief Michel Aoun into leaving the presidential palace peacefully, a government source said Friday.

The source, speaking to the AP on condition of anonymity, said Hrawi's request has relayed in messages to the three heads of state through diplomatic channels.

"The president wants to give political efforts all the chance they deserve. Aoun should leave the presidential palace," the source said.

Despite heavy rain, Christian youths maintained a human shield around the palace in Baabda east of Beirut to protect Aoun against a Syrian attack.

The youths, sheltering under a sea of umbrellas, sang the national anthem and waved Lebanese flags and placards denouncing Syria.

Meanwhile, Maronite churchmen are spearheading efforts to avert a bloody showdown to between Hrawi and Aoun.

Political sources quoted by Reuters said clerics have been shuttling for two days between Hrawi and Aoun.

The contacts were aimed at defusing the threat of an armed strike by Syrian forces and their Lebanese allies to topple the general, who rules a quarter of the country and refuses to submit to Hrawi's authority.

"President Hrawi believes that military confrontation will not solve national issues," Maronite monk Basil Hashem told reporters after meeting Hrawi Friday.

"We have great hopes that there will be dialogue between those in power, because only dialogue could provide a solution which will preserve the unity of Lebanon."

Two Maronite churchmen meanwhile met Aoun at the presidential palace.

"We insist that no one should resort to arms," Maronite priest Roland Abu Jaoudh said after the meeting.

"The church rejects violence because it only leads to more violence and we hope that everyone will only resort to peaceful means."

On Sunday Hrawi gave Aoun until Tuesday to submit to his authority and threatened to use force if necessary to oust him. But mediation efforts by France and the Vatican have apparently delayed military action against Aoun.

Hrawi, who has pledged to implement an internationally-acclaimed peace pact reached by Lebanese deputies in Saudi Arabia last month, said he "would continue in the march of peace at any cost."

"I stretch my arm to every Lebanese, in the (Christian) east which is dear to my heart and in all other areas," he said.

Aoun, campaigning since last March to oust Damascus' 33,000 troops from Lebanon, rejected the pact because it did not ensure a rapid Syrian pullout.

Hrawi appealed for an end of the state of war, saying: "Enough with destruction of our economy and houses. Enough with killing and displacement."

## Aquino gains upper hand in coup attempt

MANILA (Agencies) — Forces loyal to Philippine President Corason Aquino appeared to have turned back an army revolt Friday and said they had recaptured two rebel strongholds as U.S. jets dramatically came to their rescue.

At least 17 people were killed and more than 40 wounded in day-long battles around the capital Manila after the mutineers bombed the presidential palace in the most audacious army challenge to the head of state.

Loyalist forces claimed to have regained the naval base of Sangley Point, just south of Manila, and the logistics command centre at Camp Aguinaldo, the military and defence ministry headquarters on the outskirts of the city.

Rebels were holding out at a Villamor air force base, south of the capital, and next to the domestic and international airports.

U.S. jets screamed over the capital in a show of military strength ordered by U.S. President George Bush to help Aquino counter the sixth and most serious attempt to oust her since she was swept to power in a 1986 military-led revolt.

A White House spokesman said U.S. planes were "circling constantly and threatening to shoot down any (rebel) plane that attempted to take off."

The F-4 Phantom jets were operating out of the U.S. Clark air base, 80 kilometres north of Manila.

Soviet officials swiftly deplored the Washington intervention.

The U.S. military restricted travel by its 40,000 troops, military dependents and Defence Department civilians stationed at the six bases here. Up to 100,000 other U.S. civilians live in the Philippines, and they were warned by the U.S. embassy to stay inside.

It appeared the Aquino government had trouble mustering loyal troops. Mutinous units were seen less than two kilometres from the palace.

Rebels also held parts of Manila's main airport and bombed government installations.

Rebel soldiers would not say who led them, but added that roegade Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan was among the planners of the assault. Honasan led an August 1987 coup attempt in which at least 53 people were killed.

Honasan, arrested after that attempt, escaped from prison last year. He gave clandestine interviews last week warning Aquino of impending trouble.

Honasan played a key role in the military mutiny that started the uprising against Ferdinand Marcos, who died in exile in Hawaii on Sept. 28.

Honasan became disenchanted with Aquino, however, accusing her of failing to crush Communist rebels and rid the government of corruption.

Rebel sources said others in the leadership included Marcello Blando, Domingo Calahati, Jose Comendador, and Edgardo Abenina. Abenina was fired as Cebu commander after the August 1987 coup attempt.

The White House said Bush authorised U.S. military action after Aquino called for help.

"This is just a temporary situation," Philippine Defence Secretary Fidel Ramos told reporters. He said two U.S. war planes "just flew over places of action on a persuasion flight. They did not fire a single shot."

Ramos said rebel leaders had fled Villamor air base, the air force headquarters, and government troops would liberate it soon.

"It (the mutiny) is nearly finished," Ramos said. "The military operations will be completed by early morning."



## Differences emerge as Carter opens Sudanese peace talks

**NAIROBI (R)** — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter launched peace talks between Sudan's government and southern rebels Friday but sharp differences immediately emerged on how to end their crippling conflict.

Carter, increasingly assuming the mantle of an international peace-maker, told the opening session that both sides had agreed to discuss a truce to the six-year civil war.

"There is a demonstrable determination on both sides to ensure there is success at these talks," he said.

But statements by leaders of delegations from the military government and rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) suggested they were as far apart as ever.

Lam Akol, a senior SPLA commander, scathingly attacked Sudan's Islamic Sharia Laws, signalling that their scrapping remained a key rebel demand.

"We have always been committed to the creation of a united Sudan of peace, justice and equality... A Sudan in which religion is the individual's moral and personal law and a matter between him and his God," Akol said.

"...We believe that religion cannot play a positive role in any state legislation. Besides we trust that, being almighty, God is more than able to enforce his own laws without assistance of human agencies like the police and the courts."

Sharia Laws are now largely dominant but the SPLA, which has been fighting since 1983 to end what it views as the domination of the Christian or animist south by the Muslim, Arabic

north, wants them formally replaced by a secular code.

Military Council member Amin Khalifa, speaking in Arabic, noted that a national conference held in Khartoum in September recommended the creation of a federation. The SPLA boycotted the conference.

Khalifa said a federation would allow each state within Sudan to enact its own laws according to the wishes of the people. The military Junta, which took power in a coup in June, regarded this proposal as addressing SPLA demands, he said.

He said the war was costing the government 11 million Sudanese pounds (\$1 million) a day, had killed 250,000 people and crippled economic development in southern Sudan.

The SPLA has already rejected the proposal for a federation. It has demanded the overthrow of General Omar Hassan Ali Bashir's Military Council, establishment of a broad-based gov-

ernment and a national conference to draw up a new constitution.

The first face-to-face peace talks between the SPLA and the military government, which is widely seen as having Islamic tendencies, collapsed in August over the issue of Islamic Laws.

Fighting erupted again late in October after a series of unilateral ceasefires which had enabled more than 100,000 tonnes of food aid to reach southern Sudan, also devastated by prolonged drought.

Carter, fresh from staging a second round of peace talks between Ethiopia and separatist rebels, said he would chair the first session of the Sudan-SPLA talks and then leave the two sides to hold direct negotiations.

He led an international group of observers to Panama earlier this year which successfully lobbied for the annulment of the country's fraudulent polls. He will also oversee Nicaragua's forthcoming general elections.

## Algeria's ruling party reformists suffer setback

**ALGIERS (R)** — Reformists seeking a new direction for Algeria's ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) suffered a setback Friday with a surprise resurgence of old guard companions of former President Houari Boumedienne.

Ageing ex-guerrillas who dominated the party apparatus in the 1970s wooed young delegates with fiery nationalist rhetoric and secured new Central Committee seats in a three-day congress deemed crucial for the party's future.

Reformist leaders said there was no immediate threat to sweeping political and economic reforms launched by President Chadli Benjedid to pull the country out of social and economic crisis after youth riots last year. But they expressed disappointment that rank and file delegates, participating en masse in a party

congress for the first time, showed strong support for the old guard.

The FLN faces the country's first multi-party elections since independence next year after ruling Algeria alone with an iron grip for 27 years.

Among those elected to an enlarged 267-member Central Committee were former industry czar Abdelaziz Belaid, ex-Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika and former party boss Mohammed Salah Yahiaoui, architects of Boumedienne's hard-line socialism. They were ousted from the Central Committee in 1981.

Belaid, who led a Soviet-style industrialisation drive in the 1970s, has attacked Benjedid's liberal economic reforms as threatening the public sector and its ideals of social justice. Benjedid has already intro-

duced a multi-party democracy that is one of the Third World's freest, with at least 12 opposition parties ranging from Communists to Islamic fundamentalists set to challenge the FLN in local elections next year.

The economic reforms aim to revive a stagnant public sector by introducing market mechanisms, foreign investment and decentralised decision-making.

Belaid, Bouteflika and Yahiaoui were careful not to criticise Benjedid or his reforms directly during the congress and some reformists said they might have been won over. It remained to be seen whether they would have a place in the party plithuro which has yet to be chosen.

"The return of the old guard in no way calls into question the reforms," one leading reformer told reporters, saying the govern-

ment was responsible to the National Assembly and not to the Central Committee.

But he admitted the old guard had successfully played on ideological and nostalgic attachment to Boumedienne's 14-year rule that ended with his death in 1979. The reformist message had yet to be successfully explained to the rank and file, he added.

The official suggested the hard-liners may be less dangerous in the party power struggle than outside, where they might form a new opposition bloc with wide popular appeal.

A political programme adopted by the congress for the first time clearly backed the multi-party democracy introduced with a new constitution last February.

It skirted most key issues of proposed economic reform, but gave qualified support for joint ventures with foreign partners.

## Moroccans vote in referendum to delay elections

**RABAT (R)** — Moroccans voted in a referendum Friday on whether to endorse King Hassan's decision to postpone general elections and thereby give the United Nations two more years to resolve the Western Sahara conflict.

The king urged the electorate of more than seven million to cast white 'yes' ballots at 60,000 polling stations throughout the country, including the disputed Western Sahara, to prolong parliament's mandate by two years.

Diplomats said the delay would also help the king to extend a virtual political truce in force since 1976 when Polisario guerrillas began fighting Morocco for the independence of the desert

territory. Opposition groups were manoeuvring into backing calls for a resounding 'yes' vote when the king linked the issue with the long-running Sahara war.

The result is a foregone conclusion, with some analysts predicting a 99-per cent vote in favour of the king's decision. Pro-government and opposition parties have held hundreds of meetings, all appealing for a positive vote.

"Since His Majesty the King has asked us to vote 'yes', today we are going to vote 'yes'," said the headline in Le Matin, the country's biggest daily.

Since the war began, Morocco has been united on the Sahara

issue. All nine political parties represented in the Chamber of Representatives (parliament) assert Moroccan sovereignty over the former Spanish colony.

King Hassan said in a broadcast 10 days ago he had decided to postpone legislative elections until 1992 to enable the United Nations to hold a self-determination referendum in Western Sahara.

The referendum would allow the people of the thinly-populated territory rich in phosphate deposits to choose between independence or integration with Morocco.

Morocco and the Polisario accepted the U.N. plan with re-

servations in August 1988 but it has been stalled by guerrilla demands that Moroccan troops, administration and settlers must withdraw before the vote.

King Hassan described his decision to delay elections as a goodwill gesture to give the United Nations more time to implement its plan.

He said it would also forestall any accusations that Western Saharans were elected to parliament before their status as Moroccan citizens was confirmed by the international community.

The king has said that Morocco, which controls most of Western Sahara, will hold its own vote if the United Nations referendum does not take place by 1992.

## Ethiopia asks rebels to allow famine relief

**ADDIS ABABA (R)** — Ethiopia Friday called on rebels in northern areas to stop their "destructive war" and allow relief food to be distributed to famine victims.

The Information Ministry statement said the policies of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) were the "root cause" of the hunger in the region.

"The political stand of secessionist groups, and the war they are waging, has created havoc to development activities — triggering deaths and a mass exodus of citizens due to drought and starvation," the Information Ministry said.

Ethiopia has appealed to foreign donors for food for an estimated 1.85 million people who it says face famine in the coming year. International aid agencies put the number facing starvation much higher — up to four million.

The two rebel groups control large areas of northern Ethiopia, where most of the famine-threatened people live. Ethiopia says the continuing war in the north prevents it from moving food supplies to the worst-hit areas, but the Tigrayan Front says its own relief organisation can meet demand if food is made available.

The Information Ministry statement called on the TPLF, in particular, to stop its "policy of war and destruction". It urged the TPLF to halt

"aggressive actions" and take its case to the negotiating table — a reference to peace talks opened in Rome last month between the

Ethiopian government and the Tigrayan Front. The Rome meeting was described as a preliminary one.

## Turkey, Bulgaria to hold 2nd round of talks Jan. 9

**ANKARA (AP)** — Turkey and Bulgaria will hold a second round of talks on the problems of ethnic Turks in the Warsaw pact country in Kuwait on Jan. 9, the Foreign Ministry has announced.

The announcement said the talks would cover other aspects of relations between the two countries besides the issue of ethnic Turks.

The talks were scheduled to take place in Kuwait this month

but were postponed upon a request from Sofia government following the recent political, shakeup in Bulgaria.

The second meeting will be between Turkish Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz and his Bulgarian counterpart Boiko Dimitrov, who succeeded Petar Mladenov.

Mladenov was named head of state to replace Todor Zhivkov.



## Sanaa, Aden approve draft unity constitution

**ADEN (R)** — South and North Yemen announced Friday they had approved a draft constitution for a unified state.

A joint statement on the unity plans was made during a news conference at the end of talks held in Aden by visiting North Yemeni President Ali Abdallah Saleh and the secretary-general of South Yemen's ruling Socialist Party Ali Salem Al Beidh.

The 136-article constitution, drawn up by a joint committee in 1981, will be referred to the legislative bodies in both countries for ratification within a maximum period of six months, political sources in Aden said.

This will be followed by a plebiscite on the draft constitution and the election of a single legislative body for the new Yemeni Republic which will have Sanaa as its capital and a five-member presidential council.

Announcement of the agreement came as South Yemen celebrated the 22nd anniversary of its independence from Britain.

Aden and Sanaa began exploring the possibility of unity in 1971. They agreed in principle in May last year and since then officials have been meeting in both capitals to work out details.

The statement said the two countries agreed to form a joint committee to implement the plan within six months of the draft's ratification. The North and South Yemeni leaders will invite the Arab League to send delegates to sit on the committee.

The statement said the committee on forming a unified political grouping would accomplish its task within two months "to prepare for future political action in the unified state."

Saleh told reporters the agreement was "a great and historic achievement which has been long overdue." "It came at a time when Yemeni, regional and international changes are taking place and it is inevitable that we take an advanced unilateral step in the light of agreements reached between the two sectors (of Yemen)."

He said the accord was a move towards full integration and said Yemeni leaders were ready to give up their positions if the people so desired.

The draft constitution provides for parliament to be based in Sanaa and for the election of deputies for a four-year term.

The people will have the right to organise themselves within political groupings and trade unions in a manner which does not violate the terms of the constitution, the statement said.

It said the national economy would be based on the principles of social and Islamic justice.

The presidential council will elect a chairman from among its five members. The existing governments and legislative bodies in both Yemenis will tender their resignations as soon as the new constitution comes into force.

## Iraq honours Gulf war dead on Martyrs' Day

**BAGHDAD (R)** — Iraqis honoured their Gulf war dead Friday with five minutes silence, dawn prayers in mosques and tolling church bells.

Traffic in Baghdad came to a standstill in the morning rush hour as people stood with their heads bowed in pouring rain, honouring those killed in nearly eight years of war against Iran, halted by a ceasefire in August last year.

No official casualty figures have been released, but unofficial Western estimates put the toll on both sides as a million dead.

Iraq celebrates Dec. 1 as "martyrs' day" in honour of prisoners of war (PoWs) it says were massacred by Iran in 1981 as well as those who died in action.

About 1,000 Iraqi and foreign writers, gathered in Baghdad for a poetry festival, laid flowers at a monument to the war dead east of the city.

The ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra blamed Iran for delaying the exchange of a total of about 100,000 PoWs still held by both sides, 60,000 of them in Iran.

"Iran insists on using this humanitarian issue as a cheap

bargaining card in the political negotiations," the paper said.

Peace talks begun after the ceasefire have stalled, though both sides say they want to avoid renewed fighting.

Meanwhile Iran reported Thursday that it had received Oman's backing in its dispute with Iraq over the Shatt Al Arab border river.

The Iranian News Agency (IRNA) said Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Youssef Alawi, told Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati that sovereignty over the waterway was set out in 1975 treaty between Iran and Iraq.

IRNA quoted Alawi as saying no one could expect Iran to waive its rights under the treaty, which gave Iran control over the Eastern half of the waterway. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein tore up the agreement in 1980 on the eve of the eight-year Iran-Iraq war, saying the pact was signed under duress.

The 1975 accord is still the main basis for determining the border with Iraq and is in no way alterable," IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Velayati as saying.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Shevardnadze meets former Afghan king

**ROME (R)** — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has met former Afghan King Zahir Shah for talks diplomats said centred on the role the deposed monarch could play in ending his country's 11-year civil war. It was the first meeting between Shevardnadze and the 74-year-old ex-king. The two talked for an hour at an Italian government villa in Rome. Zahir Shah's son-in-law and chief aide General Abdol Wali told Reuters, "I had a very interesting talk, and I'd say it was useful," Shevardnadze told reporters. "The subject of the talks is already familiar — an Afghan solution and peace in Afghanistan. I think it was a useful step and a necessary meeting," he added.

### More deputies leave Turkish opposition

**ANKARA (R)** — Three deputies resigned from Turkey's main opposition party Friday, taking to 16 the number who have walked out or been expelled over differences including the Kurdish issue. "We believe it would be a crime against the people to remain in the party and share the sins of its leaders," one of the three, Kemal Anadol, told reporters. Six Kurdish and leftist deputies resigned from the Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP) last week after the party expelled seven pro-Kurdish deputies for attending a Kurdish conference in Paris in October. The resignations and expulsions left the SHP with 82 of the 450 seats in parliament. The party took the biggest share of the vote in local elections last March, polling 30 per cent against 22 per cent for the ruling Motherland Party.

### Tunisia, Laos establish ties

**TUNIS (R)** — Tunisia and Laos established diplomatic relations Thursday, a Tunisian Foreign Ministry statement said.

### Israeli navy intercepts Lebanese boat

**TEL AVIV (R)** — Israeli navy intercepted a yacht off the coast of Lebanon during the night and captured a "terrorist" on board, an army spokesman said Thursday. "Israeli navy ships last night detained a yacht coming from Lebanon. A terrorist on board was taken for interrogation. The yacht was released and continued on its way," the army spokesman said. It was the second time in three days and the third time this month that the navy detained a Lebanese boat and arrested men on board.

### Iran frees 4 Lebanese

**NICOSIA (R)** — Iran has freed four Lebanese men captured while fighting for Iraq in the Gulf war, the Iranian News Agency (IRNA) reported. It said the men were released on the request of Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt. The four told reporters they were working in Iraq when forcibly conscripted. IRNA said. They will fly home next week. Iran has released a number of Lebanese, Sudanese and Somalis captured during the 1980-1988 war. Some 100,000 Iranians and Iraqis are still held as prisoners of war.

### Family of Swiss hostage worried

**BEIRUT (R)** — The family of kidnapped Swiss Red Cross worker Emmanuel Christen expressed their fears and concern in an open letter to his captors. "We, the parents and sisters of Emmanuel, are extremely worried and concerned regarding the abduction of our son and brother in Lebanon," said the letter sent to news agencies in Beirut by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Christen, 32, and his Swiss colleague Elio Erriquez, 25, were kidnapped in the southern port city of Sidon on Oct. 6. There was no claim of responsibility for their abduction. "We cannot understand why our son has been abducted. We can well imagine, however, how much Emmanuel and Elio must be suffering under this forced isolation and inactivity and that they are sometimes close to despair," said the letter.

### Peres returns from Poland

**TEL AVIV (R)** — Israeli Vice-Premier Shimon Peres, has returned from Poland accompanied by a Polish doctor but dismissed his medical tests at a Warsaw hospital as unimportant. "I feel very well," Peres said after leaving his plane unassisted. Nothing special happened. I was apparently terribly tired," an Israeli official, who declined to give his name, said in Warsaw. Peres, 66, was taken to a hospital after feeling weak during an official reception at a Warsaw hotel. He had checks but was later released. "There was a great heat in the hotel and I didn't had lunch that day," Peres said at Tel Aviv airport. "So I felt into a sea of doctors there and that made the sensation. Peres, finance minister in Israel's national unity cabinet, recently spent more than a week in an Israeli hospital with a urinary tract infection that spread to his blood stream.

### Famous Egyptian architect dies

**CAIRO (AP)** — Architect Hassan Fathy, who turned mud bricks into architectural masterpieces, died Thursday after a brief illness. He was 89. Nawal Hassan, a friend and adviser, said Fathy had developed a fever Wednesday. Early Thursday, he collapsed as he returned to his bed, she said. Fathy, a widower at a young age, spent most of his life trying to convince others that the answer to housing the world's 800 million poor people lay in providing natural materials that let them build for themselves. For his advocacy of mud brick instead of concrete and steel, for his use of quiet inner courtyards rather than high-rise apartments, for his ideal of human hands, simple tools and traditional methods instead of highly-paid contractors and imported technology, Fathy often was labelled a crackpot and charlatan in Egypt, the land of his birth. He was all but forgotten here except by Egyptian intellectuals.

### 2 killed in S. Lebanon

**SIDON, Lebanon (R)** — Gunmen shot dead a Lebanese member of Syria's intelligence service and wounded another near the southern port of Sidon, security sources said.

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 73111-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:40 ..... Programme review  
15:45 ..... Children programme  
17:30 ..... Educational programme  
18:00 ..... News summary  
18:05 ..... Message from Iraq  
18:25 ..... A play by Shakespeare  
19:10 ..... Local programme  
19:40 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic series  
21:40 ..... Consumer's Guide  
22:25 ..... Local programme  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic

### PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 ..... Orages D'été  
19:40 ..... News in French  
19:45 ..... About animals  
19:50 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Natural Phenomena  
20:40 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Growing Pains  
21:10 ..... Saturday Variety show  
22:30 ..... News in English  
22:25 ..... Feature film: "Broken Angel"

### PRAYER TIMES

04:52 ..... Fajr  
06:14 ..... (Sunrise) Dhahira  
11:25 ..... Dhuhr  
14:13 ..... 'Asr

## CHURCHES

16:36 ..... Maghreb  
17:58 ..... 'Isha

### St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetish, Tel. 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785.  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.  
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 773261.  
St. Ephrem Church Tel. 771751.  
Assyrian International Church Tel. 638226.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811225.  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy at times with expected scattered showers of rain and winds will be northwesterly

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with possible scattered showers and winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Amman ..... Min./Max. temp. 5 / 12  
Aqaba ..... 9 / 20  
Dahesh ..... 4 / 14  
Jordan Valley ..... 11 / 18

Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 11, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 50 per cent, Aqaba 38 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

ABDAN:  
Dr. Wael Dumani ..... 748000  
Dr. Issam Abu Rizik ..... 681957  
Dr. Salwan Al Daboudi ..... 776571  
Dr. Majed Abu Senech ..... 630635  
First pharmacy ..... 635972  
Ferdous pharmacy ..... 763536  
Al Asma pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nasrallah pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salem pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shamsi pharmacy ..... 637660

## EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 630341  
Rescue Police ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 771211  
Highway Police ..... 843402  
Traffic Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 600221  
Hotel Complaints ..... 605880  
Police Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage ..... 897467  
Amman Municipality ..... 787111  
Complaints ..... 635972  
Telephone Information ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230  
Central Amman Telephone Repairs ..... 623101

### HOSPITALS

ABDAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32  
Khadija Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644281/6  
Aliyah Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644412  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642262  
Malha, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shamsi ..... 661174  
Shamsi Hospital ..... 661131  
University Hospital ..... 845454  
Al-Muasher Hospital ..... 667279  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 666127/7  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 641646  
Itahia, Al-Muhajreen ..... 771013  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111/26  
Army, Marja ..... 891611/15  
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 6224030  
Amal Hospital ..... 674155  
ZARQA:  
Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... 0993323  
Zarqa National Hospital ..... 0991971  
Ibn Sina Hospital ..... 0998732

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (02)5200-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)  
06:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
07:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
08:00 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:35 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Aqaba (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)  
06:30 ..... Aqaba, Helsinki (RJ)  
06:45 ..... Vienna, Chicago (RJ)  
07:15 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
07:30 ..... Geneva, Madrid (RJ)  
07:45 ..... London (RJ)  
08:00 ..... Paris (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)  
08:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
08:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:35 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

#### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

10:00 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
10:05 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
10:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
10:40 ..... Tripoli (RJ)

#### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg

Apple ..... 420 / 350  
Banana ..... 450 / 400  
Banana (Mukhammar) ..... 400 / 350  
Beans ..... 320 / 220  
Cabbage ..... 370 / 120  
Carrot ..... 280 / 160  
Cauliflower ..... 150 / 100  
Cust ..... 250 / 200  
Cucumber (large) ..... 120 / 80  
Cucumber (



## Meeting reviews means to enhance women development

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, chairperson of the Board of the Arab Women's Scientific Council (AWSC), Thursday stressed the importance of developing women's capacities and said that it was high time for the AWSC to achieve its founding objectives.

Addressing the council's general assembly session, Princess Basma said the establishment of the AWSC was a positive response to the requirements of this stage which calls for women's participation and contribution to realizing its objectives.

Participants in the meeting called for amendments to the AWSC's statutes to help it overcome the obstacles it confronted during the first year after its creation. They expressed appreciation for Princess Basma's efforts to enhance the council's activities and pledged every support for achieving the council's objectives.

Participants discussed the proposed amendments and agreed to change the council's name to the Arab Association for Women and Development. They also passed an amendment for increasing to 40 the number of board of director members and electing a new executive committee.

Following the approval of amendments the council elected a new board of directors with Princess Basma as chairperson. They also elected an executive committee chaired by Princess Basma. The newly-elected board met and discussed the plan of action for the year 1990 and agreed to admitting new members from other Arab countries.

The AWSC was established a year ago as a non-governmental Arab organisation aimed at promoting awareness of the role of women in the advancement of the Arab society and crystallising objective perspectives for Arab women causes.

The council was also designed to highlight the great contribution women leadership can make in dealing with the various national causes and initiating positive and fruitful dialogue between Arab intellectuals from both sexes and Arab and international decision-makers, through regional studies and researches on Arab women's issues.



HRH Princess Basma

## \$250 m educational plan to span 5 years

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Adnan Badran Thursday said a \$250 million educational development plan would be carried out in a period of five years beginning in the 1990/1991 scholastic year. The plan will first begin with the first, fifth and ninth grades of the compulsory education stage. Badran said that by scholastic year 1994, the plan would have been implemented in all three stages.

At a press conference Thursday, Badran announced the broad guidelines for the secondary stage curricula approved by the Educational Council in implementation of resolutions made by the educational development conference held two years ago.

Badran said the new secondary education principles take into consideration the needs of the Jordanian society and children, in addition to students' knowledge and talents and educational philosophy.

Badran said the general secondary certificate examination (Tawjihi) would be held once a year instead of two as is the case now. Students will be allowed to obtain the certificate over a period of three years instead of one. "If a student fails to meet the requirements during three years, he or she will be allowed to take the examination again," he said.

Badran said the new guidelines differentiated between completing the secondary stage and obtaining the certificate, which will be necessary if a student wishes to pursue his education at universities. The examination will include general culture subjects and major subjects. The highest three grades a student scores in the general culture subjects and the highest three in the major subjects will be calculated, provided that he or she passes the obligatory discipline, which is

either Arabic language for students in the literary stream or mathematics for students in the scientific stream.

Badran said the new guidelines "rid the society of the grades complex and allow for defining precise criteria for admission to universities."

The guidelines also give students who complete the basic education stage the chance to change from one stream to another, in accordance with the provisions governing such transfer. They also open up common avenues between vocational and university education. The new educational plans will also introduce new subjects which will be taught for the first time. These subjects include earth sciences, national and civic education, scientific culture, science and technology, logic and Islamic education.

## Concert displays Finnish tradition of choir music

By Nelly Lama  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Finland has a long tradition of choral singing that started 900 years ago within the bounds of "church music." It later submitted to German influence. It was only in 1893 that a young composer, Jean Sibelius, then 28 years old, composed the first purely Finnish song, "The Boat Journey," which he based on the national epic "Kalevala." This signalled the break from the long Scandinavian-German tradition and the arrival to a purely local colour. The new purely-local songs drew their authenticity from the deep reservoirs of Finnish national poetry, history, folk music and "the shimmering light or northern summer nights."

This long tradition is being offered to the Jordanian public by the choir "Suomen Laulu," Song of Finland, who will be performing a rich repertoire of nine of their major Finnish composers, a kind of anthology of Finnish choral music.

"Suomen Laulu" started 90 years ago as a male choir with one of Finland's most prominent personalities in the world of music, Professor Heikki Klemetti. In 1907 it was changed into a mixed choir in order to expand its repertoire. Many Finnish composers such as Jean Sibelius, Toivo Kuula, Selma Palmgren and others, wrote and dedicated their most important songs for mixed choirs to "Suomen Laulu."

The choir performs major choral works with an orchestra, such as Johann Sebastian Bach's "The Passion of St. Matthew," which they have sung 72 times during Maundy Thursday in St. John's Cathedral in Helsinki. They also have an "a cappella" repertoire (without orchestral accompaniment).

The choir has been very active introducing Finnish choral music to the world, whether in extensive tours or in its recordings.

The members of the choir, almost a hundred of them, are skilled amateurs who rehearse weekly with intensive weekend practice and constant concert tours. They are devoted to their music and strive to attain high standards working with professional orchestras and maintaining the respected tradition of the choirs.

Their conductor is Chifuru Matsubara from Japan. He came to Finland 10 years ago because of his interest in the high level of Finnish choral culture wishing to study choir conducting in the Sibelius Academy in Helsinki, a haven to all music-lovers and students.

Matsubara completed his studies in Sweden, Hungary and Britain. One of his specialties is Gregorian music which he familiarised himself with in France. He has recently discovered numerous manuscripts of Gregorian melodies from the 11th and 12th centuries in the cellars of Turku

Cathedral. He transcribed them and performed them with a group of male singers from the Finnish Radio Chamber Choir whose vice-conductor was himself.

The programme that they will present at the Royal Cultural Centre Dec. 4 at 8:00 p.m. under the patronage of Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ra'ed Bin Zaid and Princess Majda will include the "Song of Finland" by Fredrik Pacius (1809-1891), "The Lark Song" and "The Nightingale" by Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847), "The Blue Bird" by C.V. Stanford (1852-1924) followed by "Thief, Thief Will Be Your Name" and "On Our Meadow" by Hugo Alfvén (1872-1960). Next an "Estonian Folk Rhyme" and "Lullaby" by Cyrillus Kreek (1889-1962) will be presented, followed by a waltz of Jean Sibelius (1865-1957), ending the first part with Toivo Kuula (1883-1918) and his "Summer Evening," accompanied by a violin and piano.

The second part will start with "In the Woodland Pasture" by L. Madetoja (1887-1947) and a Finnish traditional song from the southern Ostrobothnia county that goes "Anyone Who's a Proper Rascal..." followed by an impressionistic work where Madetoja shows the imagery of "A Summer Night." This is followed by "Evening Echo" and "When Evening Comes" by Jorma Panula (1930-) and "The Midsummer" by Selma Palmgren (1878-1951). It is worthy to note how much of the music of Finnish composers derives from the nature of their country.

A section of works by Jean Sibelius follows: "Finnish Folk Rhyme," "Fire on the Island" and finally his famous "Beloved" based on the poems of "Kanteletar," a collection of Finnish national poetry. This piece was described as "...sensitively... eliciting the mood of the Finnish summer night as a background to the bliss of young love and the melancholy of farewell."

The concert will end with "At Sunrise" by Toivo Kuula (1883-1918), one of Finland's most popular composers who may not have lived long, neither had he a large output, but his southern Ostrobothnian folk-music accent mixed with his vital interest in the modernist music of Debussy and Wagner, (he was a contemporary of Bartok and Kodaly), vouch for his popularity.

The concert will then serve as a basic interpretation of the traditional, romantic and impressionistic styles of Finland's most renowned composers of choral music. It is an event that is not to be missed!

The proceeds from this concert were donated to the Al Hussein Society.

The choir will also offer a short concert of spiritual music and carols at the Good Shepherd Church Dec. 6 on the occasion of Finland's Independence Day.

## Schroeder: Jordan elections a model for the region King, U.S. team review Mideast

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday discussed with a visiting U.S. congress delegation the latest developments in the Arab and international arena and the resumption of parliamentary life in Jordan.

The King and the delegation also reviewed the latest developments in Lebanon. King Hussein voiced his concern over the situation in Lebanon and pledged Jordan's full support for any Arab effort geared to end the Lebanese crisis through the tripartite Arab committee, grouping Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Morocco, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

The King reviewed the developments of the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict and referred to the "intransigent Israeli position, which rejects any form of dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," Petra said.

King Hussein voiced hope that the efforts made by the U.N. will yield fruitful results, for a lasting Iran-Iraq peace and that the Iraqis will respond to these efforts, contributing to converting the ceasefire between the two

into a just and lasting peace.

Also Thursday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received the delegation and exchanged with them views on a number of issues, particularly the Middle East question, Petra said.

Prince Hassan said Israel was responsible for the deadline in efforts through its rejection of any role for the PLO in the peace process. The meeting was attended by King Hussein's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh and the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman.

The AP adds: One member of the U.S. team, Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, said later she supports the U.S. State Department threat to cut off funds for the United Nations if it admits the PLO as a non-voting state.

"I think that makes an incredible amount of sense and I think all three of us... would support that," said the Colorado Democrat, who was flanked by representatives Andrew Ireland of Florida and Solomon Ortiz of Texas.

She said admitting the PLO to the U.N. General Assembly as a state "would be making an end run around this attempted peace process" under discussion be-

tween the United States, Egypt, Israel and the PLO.

"We really would like to get the two parties (Palestinians and Israelis) directly involved meeting with each other rather than expanding the dispute to another whole arena on a whole new range of issues," she added.

Ireland, a Republican, said he had the feeling from his tour of the region "that delay, as well as roadblocks such as the United Nations scenario play in the hands of the more radical points of view on all sides."

The three members of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee earlier visited Morocco and Egypt, where they met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

They were received by the King before leaving Thursday afternoon for Bahrain. They are to visit Oman and Portugal before returning to Washington.

Schroeder, an early contender for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination, spoke favourably of efforts by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's five-point peace proposal.

It is aimed at winning agreement on terms for elections of

Palestinian representatives in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We're basically trying to get the parties together and not trying to tell them what we think is fair," she said. "It doesn't matter what America thinks is fair. It matters what the two parties can come up with."

"I think there's some areas of agreement," said Ortiz, a Democrat. "I think there's a lot of possible things that could come out of this (Palestinian-Israeli) meeting," which has been suggested as a preliminary step to elections.

Schroeder said the delegation congratulated the King on Jordan's Nov. 8 parliamentary elections, calling it "an important model for this part of the world."

"I must say I was very impressed that (the King) was willing to march out there and have free, democratic elections, and (the King is) right in there with all the changes going on in the world," she said.

"It came at a very tough time," Ireland added in an apparent reference to Jordan's economic difficulties. "He didn't pick the easiest time."

## JIEC-FZC merger aims at boosting investment

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government's decision to merge the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) and the Free Zones Corporation (FZC) is aimed at encouraging and attracting local, Arab and foreign investments on one hand and promoting Jordanian exports on the other hand, according to JIEC Director General Fayez Suheimat.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Suheimat said the move was also aimed at opening new markets for Jordanian industries and exploiting the infrastructure available in the industrial estates and the free zones in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa.

Suheimat said the implementation of the decision requires a study on the investment climate and the legal, financial and administrative situations for both corporations. He added that a study of prospects for converting the new corporation into the private sector was also required. The Free Zones Corporation is a government institution owned by the treasury while the JIEC is a public one to which capital is contributed by the treasury through the Jordanian Investment Corporation besides other investors as the Housing Bank, the Industrial Development Bank, the Social Security Corporation and the Yarmouk University Investment Fund.

Suheimat said such a study would include a number of ministries and institutions concerned with investments and exports.

## Arab ministers debate strategy on narcotics

CAIRO (Agencies) — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masa'adeh said that Jordan's success in combating drugs can be attributed to high efficiency.

In a statement to a Jordan News Agency, Petra, correspondent at the meetings of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers, Masa'adeh said the interior ministers' duty "is represented in providing psychological security to citizens of Arab countries." He said the meetings would discuss all types of crime and ensure coordination among the Arab countries so as to help fight them.

The Council of Arab Interior Ministers Friday held its eighth session under the patronage of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. They will discuss over the

next three days the secretary-general's report, a report by the Saudi interior minister on inter-Arab security cooperation and a third report on the achievements of the Arab Security Studies Centre.

The Jordanian delegation to the meeting, headed by Masa'adeh, comprises Ministry of Interior's Secretary-General Salameh Hammad, Public Security Department (PSD) Director Major-General Fadel Ali Fahaid.

Egypt, hosting the meeting, called for more cooperation to stamp out terrorism, drug abuse and other crimes.

"Technological advances have (benefited) terrorism. This calls for integrated efforts to combat (it) in the same way," Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sidki said.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**SHERIF ZEID BRIEFED ON NMI:** Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Slinker Thursday called at the National Medical Institutions (NMI) and was briefed on its achievements and future plans by its newly-appointed director-general, Abdul Salam Al Majali. Sharif Zeid and Majali reviewed services offered by the NMI and its future plans (Petra).

**MARTYR'S DAY:** Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Nouri Alwis said Thursday "martyrdom is the best value of life and that it embodies the noble meanings of sacrifice, courage and self-sacrifice and it is a medal which the patriotic and dedicated heroes have decorated their people with." Addressing a celebration organised by the Iraqi community in Jordan to celebrate Martyr's Day, Alwis said that the sacrifices made by Iraqi soldiers on the eastern flank of the Arab World were in defence of the whole Arab Nation, the Arab existence and future (Petra).

**TURKISH VISITOR:** The director of the Turkish forests department arrived in Amman Friday at the invitation of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature. During his three-day visit, the guest will hold talks with society officials on bilateral relations in the field of afforestation and means to bolster bilateral relations (Petra).

**JORDAN HONOURED:** Jordan's pavilion at the international exhibition for marketing of tourism in London has won the first prize for being the best system with regard to efficiency and cost saving (Petra).

**COUNTERFEIT DEALERS JAILED:** The military court has sentenced Ibrahim Kamel Ibrahim Khatib and Ali Khalil Abu Sirriyah to three and a half years imprisonment each for possession of and dealing in forged dollars and travellers cheques. The court also sentenced Ghassan Abdul Rahman Qanbar Afandi, a Syrian national, to five years imprisonment for the possession and dealing in forged banknotes. Hussein Inad Mohammad Ali was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in absentia on the same charges. The military governor endorsed all sentences (Petra).

**GREENING PROJECT:** A total of 250,000 school students will be carrying out a national greening project adopted by the Education Ministry. The three-phase project aims to plant trees in the schoolyards in various parts of the Kingdom this year in addition to planning one million trees in special areas allocated by the Forests Department in 1990. During the third stage, which will be implemented as of next year, the desert highway starting from Queen Alia International Airport to Aqaba will be planted with trees in a bid to stop desertification. Taking part in the project will also be teams from the ministries of water and irrigation, public works and housing (Petra).

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of paintings and etchings inspired by Arabic Islamic art at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation.
- ★ An art exhibition by artists from Jordan and other Arab countries at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- ★ Book exhibition at the University of Yarmouk.
- ★ A Gern Tree exhibition, by "Latifah Abu Hamdan" at the Exhibition Hall of the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ghassan Al Hmadi, Abid Atwan and Abdullah Nawwabah at the Jordanian Plastic Artists Association, Shmeisani.
- ★ An art exhibition of water colours by Jordan artist Ahmad Imad at the Gallery, Hotel Jordan Inter-Continental.
- ★ An exhibition organised by the Goethe Institute entitled "The Blue Rider" at the Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid.

### LECTURE

- ★ A lecture by Dr. Sami Hamarneh of the University of Jordan entitled "Palpates and the Scripture" at the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman — 7:00 p.m.

### FILMS

- ★ A German video for children, pre-school age, entitled "Pustebum" (The Winter) at the Goethe Institute — 4:00 p.m.
- ★ A German film entitled "Hans Ohne, Butler (The Ungrateful House), English subtitled, at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

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## Jordan Times

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## Don't wait for the superpowers

CONTRARY to widespread speculations, the Bush-Gorbachev Malta summit is no Yalta by any stretch of the imagination. Unlike the post World War II era, neither Moscow nor Washington has a tight grip on their respective allies and, accordingly, they cannot agree or disagree on matters touching on their partners without their direct consent. What transpired in East Europe in the last few weeks makes clear that the Warsaw Pact countries are taking their future into their own hands and independently of the wishes of Moscow. Likewise, Washington's relations with Western Europe have developed along the lines of collective decision-making on all matters affecting the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. As a matter of fact, given the new ground rules governing international relations in the nineties, Moscow and Washington have lost much of their powers to dictate the shape of events globally and internationally. Before the end of the twentieth century, at least one of them would lose its status as a superpower in terms of the needs and circumstances of the twenty-first century.

What Presidents Gorbachev and Bush can do best is to agree on ways and means to beef up the process of reformation that is sweeping across East Europe and extend it to reach other nations of the world. There are many countries on both sides of the fence and elsewhere which are looking with astonishment and bewilderment at the events as they rapidly unfold in East Europe. The shock treatment that those observing countries have received from Berlin, Budapest, Prague or Warsaw is being transformed into an impetus that propels the phenomenon of change. Many of such states would have wished that they had prepared themselves better for the inevitable before it was forced upon them.

For the Arab World, it would be a waste of time to even contemplate that the two leaders would take much time to address the broader Arab-Israeli conflict. In this context two phenomena can be discerned. At a time when American-Israeli relations have not been negatively affected by the end of the cold war, Warsaw Pact countries' relations with the Arab World are projected to be negatively affected. Simultaneously, East European countries' relations with Tel Aviv are expected to warm up. What saves Israel from the aftereffects of the change in East-West relations is the organic involvement of Israel and Jewish lobbyists in the domestic American politics including the presidential elections. In other words, U.S.-Israeli relations go beyond and are deeper than strict strategic relations to stem the flow of Moscow's strategic interests in the Middle East. The upshot of all this is to have the Arab capitals increase their self-reliance instead of reaching out to Gorbachev and Bush to talk about the Palestinian case between sessions.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

AI Ra'i Arabic paper on Friday discussed cooperation between the legislative authority represented by the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament on the one hand and the executive authority represented by the government on the other. The paper noted that both houses will soon submit replies to the speech from the throne, delivered to the joint session last Monday by His Majesty King Hussein, and said that the two replies were expected to reaffirm parliament's readiness to launch close cooperation with the government in all matters of national interest. Parliament, the paper said, is a forum where the deputies can air their views and openly discuss matters of concern to the country and Jordanian citizens; but, the paper added, Parliament should also show a great measure of cooperation with the executive authority so as to enhance the democratic process initiated by King Hussein and under his guidance and direction. The paper said that the executive and legislative authorities are bound to display their determination to confront and deal with the challenges that loom in the offing.

A columnist in AI Ra'i Arabic daily discusses Lebanon in the light of the new crisis between General Michel Aoun and the government of President Elias Hrawi. Abdul Rahim Omar says that the situation is extremely dangerous in view of the adamant position of the general who refuses to recognise the president and submit to parliament decisions, thus endangering his country and the Lebanese people. The writer points to Israel's recent military provocations and its raids in South Lebanon as part of the ongoing Israeli attempts to escalate tension and create more difficulties for the Lebanese to reach solution. Omar says that the Lebanese crisis is indeed being internationalised especially with the intervention of a number of foreign powers like France and therefore, he concludes, that there is one ray of hope coming from the U.S.-Soviet summit in Malta this weekend.

AI Dustour daily newspaper discussed Lebanon in its editorial Friday, echoing King Hussein's expression of deep concern over the situation and the dim prospects for a speedy solution. The paper said that the hardened positions of the two sides in the conflict does not augur well for the Lebanese in general, and tends to undermine the mediation efforts of the Arab League and its three-member committee. The paper voiced support for the Arab League and its mission in Lebanon and said that there is no alternative to peace and negotiation for a settlement if no more blood is to be shed on Lebanese soil. The paper also appealed to the Arab countries to find a way to boost the Arab committee's efforts and bring about a peaceful settlement.



## Bush-Gorbachev meeting marks new cycle in post-war history

By Alexander M. Sullivan

WASHINGTON — The start of a new cycle in post-World War II history will be formalised when President Bush and Soviet leader Gorbachev meet in Malta Dec. 2 and 3.

The two presidents will board warships in a Maltese bay to talk about peace, about re-ordering the concepts of their respective foreign policies to match the handwork accomplished by the indomitable people of Poland and Hungary, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, the Ukraine, Russia. They will discuss cycle of change that is making war seem less and less thinkable and democracy the dominant credo of the late 20th century. They will talk about arms control negotiations, and, perhaps, will question if events have not seriously bypassed both of their bargaining positions, especially in the conventional arms talks.

The two men will hold the first of five discussions Dec. 2 aboard the Soviet cruiser Slava, a nuclear-capable vessel, and later ones on the guided missile cruiser USS Belnap; both vessels will lie at anchor in Marsaxlokk Bay. They will confer, with aides present, for about two hours before retiring for an hour-long private conversation. The two men will stroll on the Slava's deck before lunching together in the ship's wardroom. Plans call for Bush to return to the Belnap for some private time, then return to Slava for another expanded meeting. Bush will host Gorbachev and his party for a working dinner aboard the Belnap. On Dec. 3, Gorbachev will board the Belnap for the third expanded meeting. A tour of the ship is expected before luncheon. A second private meeting is planned before the two leaders issue a joint press statement and hold separate news conferences concluding the two days of talks.

They have chosen as the site of talks a nation which bears mute testimony to the futility of armed domination. Malta in its time has been conquered by the Phoenicians of the pre-Christian era and in turn by Rome, the Arabs, the Normans, the French and the

British. The Turks tried, and so did the Nazis, but Malta withstood both sieges. As Bush has noted, the U.S. and Soviet ships will be anchored above the wrecks of slave galleys and galleons, dreadnoughts and destroyers "once meant to guard lasting empires" but now guarding "nothing more than reefs of coral." The lesson, the president said, seems plain: "True security does not come from empire and domination. True security can only be found in the growing trust of free peoples."

Central to the talks will be the transition from the security manufactured, however, uneasily, from buffer states backed by armies of tanks and missiles to the security of free-flowing commerce in ideas, cultures, people and goods. Bush will surely want Gorbachev to spell out the parameters of his toleration of change in Eastern Europe and inside the Soviet Union. Gorbachev, it is said, will ask Bush for assurances that the West will not use the cycle of change for its own aggrandisement, seeking further elaboration on Bush's comment that Americans "welcome reform" not as an adversary seeking advantage but as a people offering support. "The Soviet leader may also seek help for his troubled economy, perhaps in the form of expertise rather than aid."

Bush has been cautiously — he calls it prudently — arranging Washington's accommodation to change since last spring, when he spelled out in a series of speeches his administration's foreign policy principles. First, he told Polish-American citizens in the ethnic precincts of Hamtramck, Michigan, the United States would help, with moral support and investment dollars, the movement in Poland and Hungary towards economic reform. Bush followed through on both pledges when he travelled to those countries in the summer.

Not only did the president arrange economic assistance packages for each, he got agreement from the industrialised democracies at the Paris economic summit for a coordinated Western effort to help Warsaw and Budapest make the transition

from a centrally controlled to a free market economy. In Poland, at least, Bush's promises of aid were followed by an accelerated push for political as well as economic reform, and sooner than expected, the Solidarity movement took control of Poland's government.

In several of the spring speeches, including the president's memorable address in the Rheinhalle in Mainz, Germany, Bush outlined the American hope of a Europe once again whole, living in a community of free nations, the scars of war and division erased, the ability to move freely about the continent again a reality.

When he was in Budapest, Bush received an early token that hope might become a reality — pieces of the barbed wire which once separated Hungary from Austria. The Hungarians, as part of the cycle of change, had rolled up their portion of the Iron Curtain which once stretched from Stettin on the Baltic to the Adriatic. More recently, West German Foreign Minister Genscher gave Bush a concrete chunk of the Berlin Wall, the most infamous segment of the Iron Curtain.

Finally, in a speech at Texas A and M University, and more recently to his Thanksgiving address to the nation, Bush has again and again expressed America's fervent support for the reform efforts of Gorbachev. As Bush said Nov. 22, there is no greater fan of perestroika than the president of the United States.

The cycle of change, of course, has been under way for some time, whether its inception is counted early — from the Reykjavik summit — or late — from the breaching of the Berlin Wall. At Reykjavik, the White House and the Kremlin came close to agreeing to ban all ballistic nuclear weapons. The opening of the Berlin Wall signalled acknowledgement by one of communism's hardest-line regimes that the will of the people, at least in this instance, could not be resisted, not even by whips and prods and tanks.

The fact that a new cycle has

started is proof that diplomatic theory sometimes bears fruit in the real world. The theory was enunciated more than 40 years ago by a former U.S. ambassador to Moscow. When George Kennan looked around the world of the late 1940s, he saw a Stalinist Soviet Union which had shattered the spirit and the letter of the Yalta agreements; Stalin had substituted bayonets and bullets for the promised free elections in Eastern Europe, and he seemed intent on gobbling up Greece and Turkey as well. Many feared he had designs, too, on Western Europe.

But Kennan also noted that while Stalin sat atop a state-controlled economy that could supply the arms to repress peoples and threaten neighbours, his system did not seem capable of providing the stuff of life to its people over the long haul.

So Kennan counselled patience in the West. He was convinced that communism would fail, a victim of its own internal contradictions. Its aggression should be contained by Western nations furnished with the sinews for war, even as they sought peace; bolstered by the community of shared political ideals, which they agreed to defend; and armoured by a common thirst for freedom, which they proclaimed as humanity's right and destiny.

Out of that policy of containment the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed; and the United States and its friends have sought — for the most part successfully — to erect a dam against the tide of communist expansionism.

And just as Kennan predicted, the communist system has been judged by its practitioners and found wanting, first in the Soviet Union and China, then Hungary, then Poland.

The task for Bush and Gorbachev — the task for all nations and peoples of East and West — is to replace the old order, now lying in the rubble of the Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain, with a "new partnership" that will take on the important issues of our time — the environment, global warming, drugs, hunger, disease and human rights — U.S. Information Agency.

## Romania increasingly alone in orthodox Communist path

By George Jahn  
 The Associated Press

BUCHAREST, Romania — Nicolae Ceausescu's ringing rejection of reform is leaving him with fewer friends, as Warsaw Pact allies move towards democracy and Western countries step up criticism of Romania's human rights record.

At the Romanian Communist Party congress that ended Friday, the "conducator" — or supreme leader, as Ceausescu is known — renounced the reforms taking place in the six other Warsaw Pact nations.

He proclaimed a strengthened role for the Romanian Communist Party, which will be translated into further restrictions on a society that already is the most tightly controlled in the Eastern Bloc. "The party cannot give up its responsibility," he declared. "It cannot surrender its historical mission to another force."

Expressing contempt for the political liberalisation reshaping allied parties and countries, Ceausescu — whose 24 years in power make him the most senior Eastern Bloc leader — suggested that reform-minded Communist leaders elsewhere had betrayed their people.

His comments were met by orchestrated displays of support from congress delegates. But the staged support could not gloss over the rapidly widening political

gap between Ceausescu's Romania and the rest of the East Bloc.

As Ceausescu pledges to expand the role of the Communist Party in a society already dominated by pervasive one-party control:

— The Soviets are relaxing democratic centralism to permit increased criticism of the party, give its republics more autonomy and allow market forces to play a greater role in the economy.

— Poland is being governed by a coalition with the Communist Party in the minority, while Hungary is moving towards full multi-party democracy.

Mass street protests have forced the Communist parties of East Germany, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia to loosen their holds on power and talk with the opposition about sharing power.

Romania's decades-long tensions with the Soviet Union, even before Ceausescu rejected the Kremlin's lead in the 1970s at a time when the rest of the Warsaw Pact was in lock-step with Moscow, have been exacerbated by his reluctance to embrace Soviet-

style reforms.

In a new challenge, Ceausescu suggested in his keynote congress speech that his nominal Soviet ally give up control of territory gained through a pre-World War II pact with Nazi Germany that resulted in Romania ceding Bessarabia — now Soviet Moldavia — to its powerful neighbour.

Communist Party delegations from several countries — including Italy and Warsaw Pact ally Hungary — boycotted the congress, a move that would have been an unheard-of affront just five years ago.

The growing isolation of Ceausescu's Romania also was reflected by the near-complete absence of Western representation at the congress.

Chiefs of Western diplomatic missions had attended past Communist Party congresses as a show of courtesy. But the 14th congress was boycotted by the 12-member European Economic Community, all 16 NATO nations except Turkey, most Latin American democracies, and almost all of Europe's neutral countries. They were protesting Roma-

nia's poor human rights record — "ignored back in the 1970s, when Ceausescu was tweaking the Russian bear's tail," said a diplomat, who invoked the customary rules of anonymity.

The Romanian leader's independent foreign policy decisions, such as refusing to join other Warsaw Pact nations in invading Czechoslovakia in 1968, or defying a Soviet bloc boycott of the 1985 Los Angeles summer Olympics, was met with applause from the United States and its allies.

The cheers have since turned to jeers.

"They're being very consistent, it's the rest of the world that's changing," Canadian Ambassador Sol Gray said, referring to the democratic changes taking place in the rest of the Soviet bloc.

Romania is under growing attack for its severe travel restrictions, lack of free speech and strict limits on religious practice.

Fear of opposing Ceausescu even appears to extend into the highest party echelons, with senior officials seemingly restricted to carrying out the leader's decrees.

## OPEN FORUM

### You Are Number One

WHO could be better than the best? A man of peace; or a man that is wise and diligent; or a man that is cute, winsome and absolutely superb? Could there actually be "one man" with all those breath-taking characteristics? Yes there is! However, is there really a point in my telling you all? You must all know by now. All right, if you still haven't guessed I will give you one more clue — this man is loved by every (and I mean every) Jordanian. Yes, it is "OUR HUSSEIN" — who else could it actually be?

There is something very unique about His Majesty King Hussein. Something really different. You look into his eyes and you see warmth, love, and happiness; however, if you look a little closer you will also find and eyes. Eyes that want peace in the Middle East, and eyes that want a better world. His smile is so incredibly sweet, and friendly that it is just amazing!

I know I am not alone in saying that, "I love King Hussein," because every loyal Jordanian surely does. Every inch of this positive person is a great man! I am proud to be a Jordanian and a part of "the Jordanian Family!"

Suha Nabli Talhoumi

### Eventuality

"Maawad assassinated" the headlines read. Lebanon's president so needlessly dead. Plus twenty-three others, all at the same time. What cruel minds plotted this abhorrent crime. Will their tortured, twisted minds remain insane. Continuing to inflict suffering and pain. Upon innocent, fragile human beings. Do they not understand what they are doing? The same effort and energy could be spent. Towards building peace without so many hearts rent. Eventually the dawn of peace will arrive. The question is — Will Lebanon be alive?

Peggie Abujaber

### Beyond comprehension

HOW dare the United States government display its muscles in such a vulgar manner beyond comprehension? What Maggie Tutwiler, spokeswoman of the White House, plainly said, that the American government will cut off funding from the United Nations if the status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the U.N. was upgraded to a national observer status, is truly frightening. It is frightening, not because the U.S. has once again proved that it does not believe in anyone's right except its own, but it is frightening if the U.N. General Assembly succumbs to the threat and lets the U.S. get away with its bulliness, once again.

If the world body chickens out and makes sure that the PLO is not upgraded, then the rest of the world deserves what comes to it as a result. If the world gives in this time, it will continue to give in to blunt American blackmail, leaving no purpose for the U.N. to exist at all. One might as well call it the United States General Assembly.

It's really amazing how the U.S. is not even embarrassed by making such a statement. One should really be accustomed to such stands from America when it comes to the Palestinians, but people like me, who still have faith in the American ideal, still hope for the better. So it continues to come as a shock when we see that the U.S. feels so strongly against the Palestinians.

When the Americans agreed to hold dialogue with the PLO a year ago, people thought it was a step forward. But apparently, it was only a false gesture on the American part. The U.S. is not doing any good for an honourable and half-decent peace settlement in the Middle East. So perhaps it is time that the PLO starts seeking proper and just assistance from elsewhere if the PLO wishes to get ahead with a peace process.

Sana Attiyeh

### Wall of tyranny

NOW that the Berlin Wall has fallen, allowing the long imprisoned souls to escape, a new era is being ushered in Europe. The 28-year-old reinforced concrete wall that has divided a nation, even a continent, has been symbolically removed.

Despite the cloudy skies of Europe, the sun has been shining over Berlin with an atmosphere filled with a mood of celebration as East Germans stroll through what was once one of the world's most fortified borders.

The wall, which was built over tears of agony, is now being dismantled with tears of joy, as Germans see a light at the end of the tunnel — their nation can be reunited again. Sad memories will be left behind as the future looks brighter now.

How do we, in the Middle East, see the end of that wall? How significant is its meaning for us? Of what does it remind us? How optimistic are we towards the fulfilment of similar dreams?

The wall painfully reminds us of our own wall — the wall of tyranny in Palestine.

Built in 1948, this wall is not just made of concrete and iron. It is not just a partition between two pieces of land. It has divided a whole country with its people.

It is not only a high wall that prevents you from climbing to the other side. It is made of huge settlements illegally built around towns and villages inhabited by unarmed Palestinians.

It is a wall of occupation, with all that that word implies of oppression and tyranny. For more than 40 years, Palestinians have been expelled and made homeless and refugees in their own country. Genocidal crimes have been committed against the Palestinians inside as well as outside the country. Violations of human rights have been committed against those who refused to leave. Innocent patriotic men have been placed behind bars in Nazi-like concentration camps. Newly built Jewish villages and kibbutz were erected on ruined and abandoned Arab towns in a way that changed the face of the earth so that the younger generations would not be able to recognise their ancestors' towns and homes.

Deprived from the simplest right to have a state of their own, the Palestinians see the world standing unmoved by the daily sufferings of young unarmed children in the occupied territories.

The West talks about freedom and democracy and human rights when discussing the Western issues, such as Poland's and E. Germany's, while totally ignoring these essential human rights when discussing the Arab conflict with Israel.

To what extent can we be optimistic of having an independent state of Palestine, while the actual American policy is just a mirror image of Israel's?

How can we dream of the fall of our wall of tyranny, while the American veto is used again and again to protect Israeli brutality against the Palestinians?

The West is delighted to see the fall of Berlin Wall, but unable to impose on Israel a more moral way of treating the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"Perhaps, in the American view, the Palestinian suffering is taken for granted and considered as a permanent situation that the whole Middle East should learn to live with." The West believes that the wall of tyranny should always be there as long as it serves the Western interests.

By Sami Izzat Abu Hureij



Yahya Khaldi, peintre d'affiches de cinéma

## Entre réalisme et caricature

Le Syrien Yahya Khaldi est l'un des deux peintres employés par les cinémas d'Amman pour la promotion de leurs films. Un métier qu'il a exercé pendant plus de 14 ans à Alep et qui l'a amené, il y a trois mois seulement, en Jordanie. Copies conformes des photos fournies avec les bobines ou recompositions



Exécutées à partir des affiches ou de photos des films, les humoresuses banderoles de Yahya Khaldi oscillent entre réalisme et caricature.

L'affiche de *Batman*, qui domine le Nijum, c'est lui. Six mètres sur trois de drap imprégné d'huile où apparaissent les visages de Jack Nicholson, Michael Keaton (sous son masque) et Kim Basinger. La composition n'a rien à voir avec une quelconque photo du film ni avec le poster «officiel» du long-métrage de la Warner, mais le message passe.

Tout en croquant au plus juste les traits des trois acteurs principaux, Yahya Khaldi a pris les libertés que lui autorise son métier de peintre d'affiches de cinéma. «Je ne copie pas les visages, j'en prends simplement les éléments utiles ou nécessaires à la présentation». Le reste est affaire d'inspiration... ou d'exigence commerciale.

Depuis 15 années qu'il exerce cette profession, Yahya a rodé sa technique. «Je dessine des carreaux sur les parties des photos ou des affiches que je veux reproduire, précise-t-il. Je reporte ensuite ce quadrillage à une plus grande échelle sur la toile que je

personnelles, ses posters géants demandent un coup de pinceau efficace. Yahya regrette cependant que le rythme soutenu des commandes et la «commercialisation» de la profession ne permettent plus de faire «du bon travail».



qu'il passe des journées entières dans le petit atelier, que lui a fourni le Philadelphie, près du troisième cercle de Djebel Amman. «Il arrive qu'on me demande de fournir une affiche dans les 24 heures, souligne-t-il. Or, j'estime que pour faire un bon travail, il faut deux à trois jours».

Seul avec ses pinceaux, le jeune peintre a pourtant bien du mal à joindre les deux bouts. «On me paie 15 dinars pour une affiche», lache-t-il. Une somme modique, même si les cinémas lui procurent à chaque commande le matériel nécessaire.

Mal rémunéré, Yahya n'en aime pas moins ce métier, qu'il a appris sur le tas. Après un séjour au Liban, en 1973, au cours duquel il s'est découvert une passion pour le dessin, le jeune Syrien, alors âgé de 17 ans, est entré au pays avec l'idée de poursuivre son apprentissage. «J'ai commencé à vraiment travailler avec un peintre d'Alep. Pendant deux ans, il m'a enseigné la peinture d'affiches, de tableaux et de photos».

En 1978, après un long service militaire de trois ans, Yahya décide de se lancer. Il s'installe à son compte à Alep. «La première affiche que j'ai produite était celle du film «Popillon», avec Dustin Hoffman et Steve Mac Queen», se souvient-il. A l'époque, il se met même à la peinture artistique et signe ses premiers tableaux.

«Le signe également les affiches commerciales quand je les estime réussies», poursuit-il. Mais, c'est devenu difficile, au point qu'il ne peut plus nous en montrer aucune. «C'est parce que nous allons de plus en plus vite», Commercialisation oblige, les films, que les cinémas jordaniens doivent acheter, faute de copyright, tournent en effet à une vitesse effrénée.

A 33 ans, Yahya Khaldi continue cependant à se consacrer à la peinture. Avec parfois au cœur, la nostalgie des «belles années» d'Alep et, dans la tête, le rêve de pouvoir un jour économiser assez d'argent pour ouvrir un véritable atelier.

Alain Remon.

## Les nouveaux députés

### Jeunes, universitaires et engagés

Le nouveau Parlement jordanien a solennellement ouvert lundi dernier sa première session. Une réunion marquée par l'élection à la présidence de l'Assemblée nationale de Suleiman Arar, 55 ans. Nationaliste indépendant, il a été élu au deuxième tour de scrutin par 44 voix contre 36 au candidat islamiste Youssef al-Moubaydine. Unaniment saluée comme un événement politique majeur, la réactivation de la vie parlementaire se trouve en grande partie entre les mains des députés élus le 8 novembre. Suleiman Sweiss esquisse pour «Le Jourdain» les principaux traits de la nouvelle Chambre.

Il est jeune. Alors que la loi stipule toujours que les députés doivent avoir au moins 30 ans, les élus du 8 novembre se distinguent de leurs prédécesseurs par une moyenne d'âge moins élevée. Elle dépasse en effet à peine les 47 ans.

13 d'entre eux, soit 16,25% de l'Assemblée, ont même moins de 40 ans. 37 membres de la Chambre ont entre 40 et 50 ans. Ils ne sont que 23 à être nés entre 1939 et 1939. 7 députés seulement franchissent la barre des 60 ans. L'âge se creuse donc avec le Sénat (dont les représentants doivent avoir au moins 40 ans); aucune des 40 personnes élues la semaine dernière par le roi Hussein à la Chambre Haute n'a moins de 50 ans, le doyen étant octogénaire.

Le niveau d'études des nouveaux députés constitue également une évolution notable par rapport au passé. Un seul d'entre eux n'a pas le baccalauréat. La plupart ont en poche un diplôme universitaire, principalement en droit islamique (charia) et en sciences humaines.

42 députés, titulaires d'un B.A., ont 4 années d'études supérieures derrière eux. 14 députés affichent un M.A., qui demande 6 années de faculté. Ils sont même 11 à avoir décroché un doctorat. 9 Représentants seulement ont arrêté leurs études après le baccalauréat.

L'élévation du niveau d'éducation se traduit dans la composition socio-professionnelle de la nouvelle Assemblée nationale. On trouve notamment 1 journaliste, 6

ingénieurs ainsi qu'un groupe important de professeurs libéraux, dont 9 médecins, 2 pharmaciens et 11 avocats.

La Chambre Basse est par ailleurs marquée par le fort pourcentage d'enseignants, qui y ont décroché un siège. 23 députés sont en effet issus de la profession, tant dans le secteur public que privé. Autant d'élus viennent des entreprises. Enfin, 13 députés ont fait leur carrière dans l'armée et 8 sont d'anciens ministres.

Reste l'échiquier politique. Si les élections du 8 novembre se sont déroulées en l'absence de coalition (à l'exception des frères musulmans), on assiste d'ores et déjà à des démarcations au sein de la Chambre.

Suleiman Sweiss.

## Mouvement des droits de l'Homme en Jordanie

### Un pas en avant

La section jordanienne de l'Organisation arabe des droits de l'Homme s'est réunie mercredi soir en assemblée générale à la Maison des syndicats d'Amman. A l'ordre du jour: l'élection des représentants du royaume au prochain congrès de l'OADH.

Quelque cent vingt membres de la section jordanienne de l'OADH, sur cent cinquante inscrits, ont répondu présents le 29 novembre à l'ouverture de l'assemblée générale du mouvement des droits de l'Homme. Parmi les personnalités présentes, figuraient notamment plusieurs sénateurs, et députés, tels Leila Charat, Leila Chbeilat, Amine Choukri et encore, Hosni Ayyeh.

La réunion avait pour objet principal l'élection des cinq délégués jordanien, qui représenteront le royaume à l'Assemblée générale du mouvement des droits de l'Homme, prévue au mois de mars prochain à Tunis. Ont été désignés, parmi une dizaine de candidats: Amine Choukri, Tayyar Hosni, Asma Khader, Saleh Idrisat ainsi que l'avocat Hani Dahle.

L'assemblée a également permis aux militants des droits de l'Homme en

Jordanie, intellectuels, hommes politiques, avocats..., de faire le point sur leur mouvement. Créée en 1984, la section nationale de l'OADH n'a en effet toujours pas obtenu sa reconnaissance officielle. Des signes encourageants ont cependant été enregistrés au début de l'année, à l'occasion de rencontres entre le roi Hussein, le prince héritier Hassan et des responsables de l'Organisation arabe.

Au cours des cinq années écoulées, la section jordanienne de l'OADH a néanmoins activement participé au travail international de l'Organisation. 65.000 dollars ont ainsi été versés à la caisse centrale du mouvement, sous formes de cotisations et de collectes, notamment annoncées mercredi de Dr. Assad Abdul Rahman, membre du comité préparatoire de la section nationale.

S.S.

## EN BREF

**Coup d'Etat.** La présidente des Philippines, Corason Aquino, se trouve depuis hier aux prises avec le coup d'Etat le plus grave depuis son accession au pouvoir en 1986. Les troupes rebelles ont commencé, samedi à 11h, par le colonel Gregorio «Gringo» Honasan. Dans la journée de vendredi, de violents combats ont opposé l'armée aux milices des rebelles de droite, au moins 17 morts. Disposant d'une force aérienne, les rebelles de droite ont bombardé le palais présidentiel ainsi que deux camps militaires de Manille, dans la matinée. Le président américain George Bush a aussitôt autorisé les troupes américaines, basées aux Philippines, à entrer en action auprès de l'armée régulière. Alors que la situation restait confuse hier soir et que les milices exigeaient toujours le départ de Mme Aquino, l'URSS a lancé un avertissement à Washington contre toute ingérence aux Philippines.

**Malte.** Le président américain, George Bush et le chef du Kremlin, Mikhail Gorbatchev entament aujourd'hui leur premier sommet à Malte. Les deux chefs d'Etat doivent se rencontrer sur deux croisières à la pointe sud de l'île pour une série d'entretiens de plus de dix heures, qui s'achèveront dimanche soir. Trois têtes-à-tête sont prévus au cours de ce sommet, dont l'évolution dans les pays de l'Est constitue le point de résistance. Les deux hommes parleront également du Proche-Orient et, à n'en pas douter, de l'intervention américaine aux Philippines. Le numéro un américain a indiqué à plusieurs reprises ces dernières semaines que cette conférence ne constituera pas un nouveau Yalta et qu'il n'était pas question de «négocier» à Malte l'avenir de l'Europe. George Bush doit d'ailleurs se rendre dès lundi à Bruxelles, pour rendre compte de ses entretiens avec Mikhail Gorbatchev devant le sommet de l'OTAN.

**Partis politiques.** Le roi Hussein a évoqué lundi devant le Parlement la prochaine législation des partis politiques, interdits dans le pays depuis 32 ans. Dans son discours du trône, le souverain haschémite a indiqué qu'une commission royale sera chargée d'élaborer une Charte nationale, qui «définira la conception de la démocratie et de la participation (...) sur la base desquelles seront autorisées les organisations politiques». Cette Charte, a poursuivi le chef de l'Etat, sera «soumise à référendum», le premier du genre en Jordanie.

**ONU-Palestine.** Une résolution prévoyant une «assistance technique au peuple palestinien» dans les territoires occupés a été adoptée mercredi à Rome par la 25e conférence de la FAO (Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture). Présentée par le groupe des Etats arabes, la résolution estime que «les politiques et pratiques des autorités israéliennes d'occupation privent l'économie du territoire palestinien occupé, et notamment le secteur agricole, des conditions indispensables à son développement». L'Assemblée a voté contre le texte avec une voix, à savoir «le caractère politique» de cette décision. Par ailleurs, l'OLP a officiellement demandé la même jour devant l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU le changement de son statut afin d'être reconnue comme «Etat de Palestine». Fawwaz Kaddoumi, qui dirige la délégation palestinienne à New York, a souhaité que l'Organisation internationale accorde à «l'Etat de Palestine son statut normal d'observateur à l'Assemblée générale». «Washington a aussitôt fait savoir que tout accord se traduirait par la suspension immédiate de sa contribution financière à l'ONU, qui représente aujourd'hui 25% du budget de l'Organisation».

**Intifada.** Les responsables arabes israéliens ont décidé de commémorer le deuxième anniversaire du début de l'intifada, le 9 décembre, par une série de manifestations dans leurs régions, sans toutefois appeler à une grève générale. Six députés et les élus locaux ont appelé à des rassemblements à Nazareth et Kir Kassein. Ils ont demandé aux arabes israéliens de faire don d'une journée de travail aux Palestiniens des territoires occupés. La somme réunie sera utilisée pour l'achat de médicaments et de produits alimentaires.

**Attentat.** Le président de la Deutsche Bank, Alfred Herrhausen, a été tué jeudi matin près de Karlsruhe en Allemagne Fédérale, dans un attentat à la voiture piégée. Agé de 59 ans, Alfred Herrhausen était à la tête de la banque la plus puissante de RFA. L'attentat, qui a également coûté la vie au chauffeur de l'homme d'affaires et fait deux blessés, n'a pas été revendiqué. Le parquet fédéral, chargé de l'enquête, s'oriente cependant vers l'organisation terroriste d'extrême gauche, Fraction armée rouge.

**Contingent.** Après la RDA, la Pologne, la Bulgarie et la Hongrie, la Tchécoslovaquie a coté cette semaine aux pressions des manifestations de rue pour la démocratie. Mercredi, l'Assemblée fédérale a aboli le rôle dirigeant du Parti communiste, inscrit dans la Constitution, lors d'un vote à main levée. Les députés ont également abandonné à l'unanimité la référence au marxisme-léninisme comme base de l'enseignement. Enfin, le gouvernement doit soumettre demain au président de la République, Gustav Husak, un nouveau cabinet de large union, avant que soient organisées des élections libres.

**Réflexion.** Le président français François Mitterrand a indiqué mercredi à Athènes, que le plan du chancelier ouest-allemand Helmut Kohl en vue d'une réunification des deux Allemagnes «mérite réflexion» et qu'il ne voyait pas ce qui «pourrait interdire» ce processus, «s'il est démocratique et pacifique». «Je comprends très bien, mais je ne m'effraie pas, des aspirations exprimées par des personnalités allemandes. J'ai toujours dit qu'elles étaient légitimes», a notamment déclaré M. Mitterrand.

**Kremlin-Vatican.** Pour la première fois depuis la Révolution soviétique de 1917, un chef du Kremlin a franchi hier les portes du Vatican. Mikhail Gorbatchev s'est entretenu pendant deux heures avec le pape Jean-Paul II, à Rome. Les deux hommes ont évoqué l'établissement de relations diplomatiques, la liberté religieuse en URSS, le prochain visite du souverain pontife en Lituanie et en Ukraine, la situation au Liban...

**Diparce.** L'ancienne championne roumaine de gymnastique, Nadia Comaneci, disparue en Hongrie depuis mercredi matin, se serait réfugiée à l'ambassade des Etats-Unis en Suisse selon les indications fournies avant-hier par son ex-coéquipier, Teodoru Cepoi-Ungureanu, installé en France depuis deux ans. Selon elle, la star des jeux olympiques de Montréal en 1976 (cinq médailles d'or) lui a dit par téléphone mercredi qu'elle avait l'intention de partir pour les Etats-Unis.

## A L'AFFICHE

**CINEMA**  
Meno to hysterics; Laurence d'Arabie (1ère partie); Laurence d'Arabie (2e partie).  
Mercredi 6 : Lost angels; Field of dreams; The great escape; Vice-versa; D. Day, 6 of June.  
Samedi 7 : Too late, here; The predator; Jeanne d'Arc; Unsatisfied land; Far from home.  
Vendredi 8 : The four feathers; La bataille d'Alger; The hero of Timbuktu; Robin Hood; Films en version originale. Tel : 633961.  
Route de l'Université de Jordanie, à droite après l'Université, puis à gauche, le cinéma se trouve à environ 300 m, sur la gauche de la route.

## EXPOSITION

**Le Centre culturel français présente** en décembre une série de films dont Jacques Prévert a signé les dialogues. Une exposition, une pièce de théâtre et des vidéos seront également consacrées au poète français, tout au long du mois (renseignements en 634445).

**Portrait.** Vidéo de la biographie de Jacques Prévert.  
Centre culturel français, samedi 2 décembre, à 16h.

**Le Crime de monsieur Lange**, de Jean Renoir, avec Jules Berry et M. Bapet (1935). Un imprimeur, qui tout le monde croit déceint, réapparaît brusquement et réclame son bien, un nouveau propriétaire de son entreprise.  
Centre culturel français, lundi 4 décembre à 20h30 (en français, sous-titré en arabe).

**Elms ohne Heister**, de Rainer Werner Fassbinder, d'après le roman d'Heinrich Böll, avec Johannes Witzke, Werner Lier et Renate Schroeter (1975). L'histoire de deux familles catholiques, dont les pères ont été tués au cours de la deuxième guerre mondiale et qui tentent d'oublier le passé.  
Khalil Ghalib, samedi 2 décembre à 20h30 (en allemand, sous-titré en anglais).

**Ciné-club.** Séances à 13h00, 15h00, 18h30 et 20h00. Nouveau film, le lundi à 20h00. Projection pour les jeunes, le jeudi à 15h00.

**Samedi 2 :** Vol. Four here to eternity; What happened to baby Jane; A cry in the dark; Glis.

**Dimanche 3 :** Strangers, when we met; The big sleep; The Maltese falcon; Mister Mom; Love is the answer.

**Lundi 4 :** Pink Cadillac; Scandal; My name is a warwolf; Raid on Romany; Our girls are easy.

**Mardi 5 :** A cry for help; Road house.

## TELEVISION

Silence, on tourne. 50 années de cinéma français, de Renoir à Tavernier, présentées par Jean-Pierre Maury et Rahaf Badaro, et illustrées par de nombreux extraits de films. JTV, dimanche 3 décembre à 19h15.

**La grande Cabriole**, de Nina Comaneci, avec Fanny Ardant, Bernard Girardot, Francis Huster, Robin Remond et Ludmila Mickova (1989). Les aventures d'une comtesse, de son frère et de leurs amis d'enfance, fils de drapier et de cabaretier, de la veille de la Révolution à 1800. JTV, vendredi 2 décembre à 17h30 (premier des quatre épisodes).

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# African presidents debate boosting preferential trade area operations

**PTA Secretary-General Bax**  
Nonvette told the same meeting  
all member states had paid up

# Western m

s out as

tions, or give clear guarantees on Western investments, already looked like harming efforts to rebuild its economy after eight

Japanese companies have lost hundreds of millions of dollars in such projects as a troubled petrochemical complex at Bandar

guerrillas in Lebanon. But Washington says the two issues must be dealt with separately. Britain says Iran must make the first move to end a boycott

Iran has no such option following its war with Arab Iraq and continuing political and ideological feuds with Saudi Arabia.

## THE BETTER HALF

**By Harris**

GCC on the fringes of a meeting of Arab central bank governors in Tunis in September. He also visited several GCC capitals in pursuance of the matter.

Zeid an AMF study on the economic situation in Jordan. The study, conducted in coordination with the World Bank, will be released at the regional and international levels with a view to attracting investments in the Kingdom, the statement said.

million, which will carry an interest of 13/16 point above the London Inter Bank Lending Rate (LIBOR), would be released only after Jordan came current with interest payments due to the institutions represented in the London Club.

Finance Minister Jardanch has said that Jordan will register a surplus in its balance of payments this year after the rescheduling arrangements and payment of dues to Arab and international financial organizations.

of West Germany have agreed to lend Jordan \$150 million, \$150 million and \$17 million respectively to help the Kingdom's balance of payments as well as finance some of its imports during the year 1990.

SEOUL (AP) — Foreign investment of up to \$100 million per project in South Korea's manufacturing sector will be automatically approved under loosened rules, the finance ministry has said. Ministry officials said enforcement regulations for the foreign capital investment act would be revised soon to imple-

foreign capital inducement act would be revised soon to implement the liberalisation. The new rules, to take effect Jan. 1, will replace the current \$3 million limit.

Bankers both in West Germany and abroad said Herrihausen's death could most im-

Just the night before Herhausen died, Deutsche Bank had hosted a dinner for a delegation of Soviet officials in West Ger-

Stanley.

In an interview in a West German newspaper in March, Herchenberg spelled out Deutsche

man capitalism in the way he used the power of his bank to restructure West German industry.

Reuter to the head of the carmaker's management board.

Herrhausen subsequently gave Reuter his backing when Daimler

reshaped the face of West Germany's aerospace and defence industry with a merger with the country's largest aerospace

country's largest aerospace group, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB). But in the words of one bank-  
 "IT is a matter of time before the hole left by Herrhausen's death is filled relatively quickly from within its own ranks. Deutsche is run by a 12-member board of

er: "Herrhausen was aware of the power he had. He showed how he could use — and not abuse — that power."

Richard Reid, European economist at London brokers Phillips and Drew, said his greatest worry was that "Herrhausen's

death will slow the pace of discussion about economic change."

Despite its role as Europe's economic powerhouse, West Germany was not immune to the difficult to fill. But the standing of Deutsche is not affected," said one banker.

Some West German banking

Some West German banking analysts had speculated Deutsche could pick two board members, Rolf Breuer, 52, and Hilmar Kopper, 54, to succeed He-

Other bankers highlighted Herrhausen's role in raising West Germany's profile in international finance, and his efforts to help the country's economy recover from the devastation of World War II.

His views were not always palatable for colleagues, who

were stunned when he first dared to speak of debt-forgiveness. But his firm belief that Third World debt had to be reduced was even-  
for the bank's North American activities, was head of international banking before he switched to investment banking.



## SPORTS IN BRIEF

**REAL MADRID BEAT ATLETICO 2-0:** Mexican striker Hngo Sanchez scored twice as league champions Real Madrid beat city rivals Atletico 2-0 Thursday to reach the quarter-finals of the Spanish cup. Sanchez shot Real ahead in the 35th minute with a low, powerful left-foot shot after being set up by West German midfielder Bernd Schuster. Seven minutes from time, the Mexican international robbed Atletico midfielder Rafael Gordillo and chipped the ball to the left of goalkeeper Abel Resino to complete his side's 2-0 aggregate win in the second round tie.

**COMMISSION BLAMES CHILE GOALKEEPER:** A commission of Chilean jurists has agreed with the International Football Federation (FIFA) that goalkeeper Roberto Rojas faked injury during a controversial World Cup qualifier against Brazil. Rojas was carried off bleeding from a cut on his forehead after a flare fired from the crowd fell near him in the Maracana stadium in Rio de Janeiro on September 3.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1989

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This is a difficult day until late in the evening when a hidden talent that you have will find an outlet in expression making a positive impression on those surrounding you.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You will now be able to meet some dramatic stranger who will become your friend. Handle business in your usual style.

**Taurus:** (April 20 to May 20) This is the day to repay social obligations to couple in your home. Be as much as possible with mate in activities.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) This is the day to be socially active today will bring you much pleasure. Try to get your family to go on a trip with you.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) By being complimentary you can make a good friend of a successful person. Join with people from distance for fun.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) You are at your assets by dealing with a successful person. Use all your energy to improve conditions at your home.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) An expanded new view of your home will make conditions easier there. A couple will give you good advice in business.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) A friendly couple will aid you in the selection of your financial

affairs. With your mate you can have a pleasant time.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Invite your friends into your home for a pleasant time. Accept the invitation of friends with your mate today.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) Accept invitations from several people but don't allow yourself to be fenced in by social obligations.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Don't get upset because of entertaining at home. You should receive wonderful closeness of your attachment now.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Taking chances with money now could lead to considerable problems. Do entertaining at home in a different manner.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) A delayed trip with a friend should be accepted with peace. Take an interesting person home to meet your mate.

**Today's child:** If your child were born today he or she will understand easily the intricacies of modern equipment, machines and methods. Their education should be slanted along innovative lines and it is more than likely that this individual will create or invent several items that will be useful to mankind and profitable as well.

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

## McEnroe, Lendl reach Masters semifinal

By Bill Berkrot  
Reuter

**NEW YORK** — John McEnroe needed three sets and nearly three hours to subdue fellow American Michael Chang on Thursday and claim the fourth semifinal spot at the \$3.1 million Masters tennis tournament.

McEnroe, a three-time Masters champion, held on after squandering a 5-1 third-set lead to defeat the 17-year-old French Open champion 6-2, 5-7, 6-4. "It was a hard-fought match," McEnroe said. "In those situations mental play comes into being. Guys can lose confidence

and have concentration lapses and he's smart enough to take advantage of that."

Earlier on Thursday, world number one Ivan Lendl breezed past eighth-ranked American Aaron Krickstein 6-1, 6-3 to lock up his 10th consecutive Masters semifinal berth.

Defending champion Boris Becker of West Germany and third-ranked Swede Stefan Edberg qualified for Saturday's semifinals with victories over Wednesday.

McEnroe struggled with his serve for the second consecutive night, but managed to fight off 10 break points before the fifth-

ranked Chang converted one to lead 3-1 in the second set.

Chang stayed in the match throughout with blazing passing shots and brilliant returns of serve.

But in the end he squandered for too many opportunities, converting just three of 20 break points.

The speedy Chang, who had never taken a set from McEnroe, came up with his second break while leading 6-5 to avoid a tie-break and force a third set.

McEnroe, 30, then seized momentum by jumping out to a 4-0 lead and appeared well on his way to victory.

But Chang, who seems to be making a career of gutsy come-from-behind wins, fought off three break points that would have put him 5-0 down.

From 5-1 Chang took three straight games to pull within one and suddenly the 14,000-strong Madison Square Garden crowd began to realize that the former world number one might actually lose.

Chang had four more break points in the dramatic 10th game, but each time McEnroe found a way to keep the game alive and on his second match point delivered a dazzling forehand cross court volley for the victory.

"I always look forward to playing John," Chang said. "I almost had him today but almost isn't good enough."

Lendl, a five-time Masters champion with 10 1989 titles to his credit, was fortunate to avoid the drama that McEnroe faced. The Czechoslovak delivered 10 aces and his serve was simply too effective for Krickstein, who managed one break point against Lendl in each set and failed to convert either.

The Australian Open champion, who has now reached 16 semifinals in 17 tournaments this year, broke Krickstein three times in the first set and needed just one break to wrap up the

second. "He seems to be getting better. It's kind of frustrating," said Krickstein. "Hopefully he'll win Wimbledon and retire."

Friday's schedule appeared to promise some of the best tennis of the week with a rematch of the Becker-Edberg Wimbledon final and a showdown of old rivals Lendl and McEnroe. With the final four decided, however, only the semifinal matchups and \$30,000 for a Round-Robin win will be on the line on Friday. The winner of the Lendl-McEnroe match will face the loser of Becker-Edberg in Saturday's semifinals.

## Manchester City faces Liverpool today

**LONDON (R)** — Struggling Manchester City embark on one of their most critical matches for years on Saturday when they face English soccer league leaders Liverpool at home.

City, promoted last season, will be looking for a sharp turn in fortune after a disastrous November which has not brought a single win.

They have sacked manager Mel Machin, been knocked out of two cup competitions and sunk to the bottom of the league.

City Chairman Peter Swales said Friday the club was unlikely to appoint a replacement by the weekend for Machin, dismissed after two years in charge.

Possible candidates include Joe Royle, manager of second division Oldham and a former City

player or Howard Kendall, former Everton and Athletic Bilbao chief.

The Manchester side, led by caretaker bosses Tony Book and John Deehan, will be without suspended England under-21 international Andy Hinchcliffe.

His place at left back will be filled by 19-year-old Irishman Gerry Taggart, who impressed in

his first senior game of the season Wednesday in a minor cup competition against Nottingham Forest.

City hope to have leading scorer Clive Allen back after he missed the Forest game with a leg injury.

On Saturday seventh-placed Forest go to Aston Villa. The latter, level on points with Liverpool, Arsenal, and Chelsea, will

be pushing to take clear top spot for the first time since they won the championship in 1981.

## THE Daily Crossword by Sidney Robbins

**ACROSS**

- 1 Hurl
- 5 Kind of training
- 10 Child's seat?
- 13 — spumante
- 14 TX shirt
- 15 Jail unit
- 16 Bush talk
- 18 "Drink to me —"
- 19 Reduces
- 20 Wavering
- 22 Cull
- 24 Rainbows
- 25 Peak
- 26 Bridge seat
- 31 "Moby Dick" name
- 33 Unlighten
- 35 Commercial
- 37 Integer abbr.
- 39 Jail WIP
- 41 Prepare an
- 43 Choose
- 44 Wasp
- 45 Imagine
- 46 Persian ruler
- 48 Priest abbr.
- 51 Formerly
- 52 Soviet city
- 54 Bagel center
- 56 He preys
- 58 Julie Andrews as Maria —
- 63 Poster
- 64 Fur
- 66 Flying pest
- 67 Seoul's land
- 68 Act of daring
- 69 Declinal base
- 70 — 8. Anthony
- 71 Fancy party

**DOWN**

- 1 Find fault
- 2 Flooding
- 3 Pentacle
- 4 — over help
- 5 In a pinch
- 6 Inlet
- 7 Peltick and
- 8 George
- 9 Rascals
- 9 Rib
- 10 Pays close attention
- 11 Contender
- 12 Thickness
- 15 Stage follower
- 17 Author's work: abbr.
- 21 Wiped out
- 23 Proprietor
- 25 Quartet member
- 26 Tactical unit
- 27 Harmonica
- 28 Letter
- 30 Faucet
- 32 Gravy and meat
- 34 Durer did
- 36 Practice
- 38 Let stand
- 40 Hurricane center
- 42 "— Haw"
- 47 Don't exist
- 49 Singing groups
- 50 Eye part
- 53 Is deficient
- 55 Ordinal suffix
- 56 Yearn
- 57 Biblical pronoun
- 58 Musical phrase
- 60 To shelter
- 61 Land map
- 62 Party
- 64 Party
- 65 Fire

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

**SCAR AMES ADULT**  
CARE DOLT DETEST  
PLEAS VIOLE REATE  
LINES PRATE RIT  
ACADE FAWARD  
BEND REATY  
JRA SWEEP LAOS  
GOLDENSTATWETTE  
HILLOER OTIS  
MOTIVATION  
ACERHOTEL MARIE  
TETRA TIO RITE  
OCEAN REVE REIR  
MARIE BEST SLED

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## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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## ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

**Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠KQJ ♠AKQJ4 ♠93 ♠KQ2  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

**What action do you take?**  
A.—If you moved at all, there is a gap in your knowledge of basic bidding. North's jump to four hearts is a preemptive action, and as such it denies two aces. Even five hearts could be too high. Pass

**Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠J7632 ♠AKJ92 ♠K7 ♠6  
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?  
A.—When you have two four-card suits, it is usually correct to bid the cheaper one first in response to partner's opening. With two five-card suits, however, always respond in the higher ranking regardless of the quality of the suits. Bid one spade.

**Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠AQJ72 ♠93 ♠AK3 ♠Q982  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

**What do you bid now?**  
A.—Your hand has improved vastly. Since there is a distinct possibility of slam, you should plan to show your strength and distribution. Start with the "high reverse" of three clubs, intending to support diamonds next.

**Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠AQJ72 ♠93 ♠AK3 ♠Q982  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

**What do you bid now?**  
A.—You still have a good hand, but your singleton in partner's suit suggests you take it easy until you know where you are headed. We prefer a rebid of two spades to the high reverse of three clubs.

**Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠AQJ72 ♠K6 ♠A108 ♠AJ3  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass

**What action do you take?**  
A.—Partner's response shows a balanced hand of 16-18 points and a 4-3-3-3 distribution. Therefore, we would give up all thoughts of a grand slam and be satisfied with a value raise to six no trump.

**Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠Q432 ♠6 ♠AQ1053 ♠J62  
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?  
A.—Don't count your singleton heart as an asset in selecting your response; a singleton in partner's suit is a flaw until a fit has been located. Since you do not have the values for a two-over-one response, your only option is to bid one spade.

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**Amman:** Friday, December 8  
Philadelphia Hotel  
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**Irbid:** Sunday, December 10  
Yarmouk University  
5:00 p.m.  
**Salt:** Monday, December 11  
Salt Cultural Centre  
5:00 p.m.

\* Proceeds will go to member charities of the General Union for Voluntary Societies. You can buy your ticket from:

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Offers should be submitted to the Australian Embassy in sealed envelopes before 1200 hours on Wednesday 6 December 1989.

Vehicle may be inspected at the Australian Embassy in Jabal Amman.

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Cinema Tel: 634144  
**PHILADELPHIA**  
A BOOK OF HEROES  
Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 675571  
**NIJOUN**  
Nadia Al Jundi In TERRORISM (Arabic)  
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 674111  
**PLAZA**  
BATMAN  
Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30



# Rebels cease fire for American evacuation from San Salvador

**SAN SALVADOR (R)** — With left-wing insurgents holding their fire, U.S. citizens began leaving embattled San Salvador Thursday in the first mass evacuation of Americans in 10 years of civil war.

Shortly before 10 a.m. (1600 GMT), three rickety public buses packed with around 100 Americans pulled away from the fortress-like U.S. embassy on their way to the airport and safety in the United States.

The Americans' departure was widely seen by Salvadorans and non-U.S. diplomats as a major propaganda victory for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and a blow to the credibility of the U.S.-backed government of right-wing President Alfredo Cristiani.

Since the guerrillas launched their biggest offensive of the war on Nov. 11, the Cristiani administration has repeatedly announced it had broken the backbone of the rebels and reasserted control in the capital.

But after a full of several days, the guerrillas Wednesday slipped back into the most affluent districts of El Salvador's capital, engaged government troops in fierce combat, and prompted the embassy to arrange for the departure of dependents.

More than 200 U.S. citizens — wives and spouses of embassy personnel and U.S. contract em-

ployees — were scheduled to leave aboard a chartered jet for Washington.

In contrast to statements from embassy officials that the departure was voluntary, many of those affected appeared to have been told to leave.

"The embassy called us and said we have to go... We were ordered to report to the embassy with one overnight bag," one man told Reuters. He identified himself as a contract worker linked to the embassy but declined to give his name.

Most of the evacuated Americans lived in the districts of Escalon, San Benito and Maquilihuat, favorite areas for foreigners and the Salvadoran upper class.

After heavy fighting Wednesday, the bulk of the guerrilla force which had turned elegant homes into sniper nests, used the cover of darkness to slip away, making their way up the tree-covered flanks of the Salvador volcano which towers over the city.

Sporadic gunfire echoed through the area before dawn, but the guns fell silent after sun-

rise. The rebel radio Venceremos earlier broadcast an order to cease fire for six hours.

The general command of the FMLN calls on all its units in the districts of Escalon and San Benito to suspend all types of operations from 0600 (1200 GMT) to 1200 (1800 GMT), so that foreign personnel can be evacuated. From 1200 on, operations may be resumed.

U.S. embassy spokesman Jeff Brown, commenting on the departure of Americans, said: "A lot of families are going to be separated, but then the people who signed on for El Salvador knew it wouldn't be like Switzerland."

U.S. embassy officials declined to term the departure of Americans dependents an evacuation. Spokesman Barry Jacobs said Wednesday night that "we are trying to lower our profile... it's not an evacuation."

Between 50 and 70 Americans spent the night camped out at the embassy, sleeping on the floor and in office chairs.

Wednesday's resurgence of combat infuriated some of the wealthy Salvadorans — almost without exception supporters of the right-wing government — who thought the army should have been capable of preventing the guerrillas from returning.

"I deplore that the armed forces were so slow in reacting," said Mamel Vides, the owner of a luxurious villa, one of the few homes in the area that had not been abandoned by mid-morning Thursday.

"The army did too little too late," he said. "They (soldiers) told me the army sent some 2,000 men but I think there were no more than 500."

Soviet spokesman denied Thursday that Moscow or its Latin American allies Cuba and Nicaragua were supplying arms to rebels in El Salvador.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said differing U.S. and Soviet views on the matter should be discussed at this weekend's superpower summit off Malta.

He told reporters that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who is visiting Italy, had reiterated to Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti Moscow's denial that it supplied arms to the rebels now waging a big offensive against the government in El Salvador.

"We are not sending arms there. We understand that Nicaragua and Cuba are not sending arms," Gerasimov said.

Told by a reporter that Washington disagreed, he replied: "This is a discrepancy in information. It can be discussed at Malta... This is a very legitimate subject for Malta."

# Singh to be new Indian premier

**NEW DELHI (R)** — Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the man who once said he would be a disaster in the job, became the almost certain candidate to succeed Rajiv Gandhi as Indian prime minister Friday.

Singh was elected unanimously as leader of his Janata Dal Party, clearing the last hurdle to the formation of only the country's second non-Congress Party government in 42 years of independence.

Gandhi stepped aside Wednesday, saying his Congress Party would not seek a coalition to stay in power after elections produced a hung parliament.

Two parties on the extremes of India's political spectrum promised to support from outside a minority government of the central National Front alliance in which Janata Dal is overwhelmingly dominant.

Singh was formally elected head of the National Front shortly after becoming Janata Dal leader.

Janata Dal officials said Singh's vocal reluctance to become leader was mainly a tactic to ensure other leaders of India's usually fractious opposition parties would support him and avoid the divisive experiences of 1979.

The last time the opposition ousted Congress, in 1977, it collapsed in only two years amid bickering and backstabbing.

There was no guarantee that a minority National Front government would last.

The two parties promising support, the rightwing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and two Communist parties on the left, detect each other.

The BJP, the great election surprise with 88 seats in the 545-member parliament, insists it will fight for its beliefs, which include stripping away constitutional privileges for India's 100 million Muslim minority.

Singh also faces opposition from within the Janata Dal especially from veteran Socialist Chandra Shekhar.

As soon as Singh's election was declared, Chandra Shekhar began protesting.

"Twenty minutes before the election, it was understood that V.P. Singh would propose Devi Lal and I would second him. What happened in between, I don't know," he told reporters.

Singh did propose Devi Lal, the veteran peasant leader whom aides say would have loved the job, and Chandra Shekhar seconded the nomination.

Then Devi Lal, saying he only wanted to be the party's "elder uncle," proposed V.P. Singh.

The Janata Dal and National Front election meetings had been postponed two weeks following frantic behind the scenes jostling for the leadership, raising memories of 1979.

# Big search launched for killers of German banker

**BAD HOMBURG, West Germany (AP)** — Authorities have offered one of the largest rewards in West German history for the capture of leftist terrorists suspected in the bombing death of the country's leading financier.

Chief State Prosecutor Kurt Rehmann said authorities would review the protection of the country's leading officials following the killing of Deutsche Bank chief Alfred Herrhausen Thursday.

Herrhausen, 59, headed the country's largest bank and had been one of the most influential managers in West Germany and Europe.

The leftist Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorist group claimed responsibility for the bomb attack that ripped apart Herrhausen's armored Mercedes as he was being driven to work in nearby Frankfurt earlier Thursday.

Herrhausen's driver survived, but was seriously injured.

The Red Army Faction has a long history of attacks against West German business and political figures, as well as against U.S. military targets.

The group had been little heard of since the 1986 murders of Siemens Manager Karl Heinz Beckurts and diplomat Gerold von Braunnmuhl, although it was believed to be involved in an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Finance Ministry official Hans Tietmeyer in September 1988.

Heinrich Böge, head of the Federal Criminal Investigation's office, said: "There were never any signs that they had given up."

Herrhausen lived in the Spa town of Bad Homburg, just outside Frankfurt, and was routinely accompanied by a car with body-

guards, daily changing his route to work.

The Federal Criminal Police offered a reward of up to 4 million marks (\$2.2 million) for information leading to arrests of the attackers.

Authorities were looking for two men seen leaving the scene. A car believed to have been used in the escape was found abandoned in a Frankfurt suburb late Thursday.

Rehmann said a security review would be launched in the wake of the attack, which employed a sophisticated light-beam device never used by West German terrorists before.

His spokesman, Hans-Juergen Foerster, said the bomb was secured to a bicycle placed on the street, and the blast was triggered by the car passing through a beam of light.

The spokesman pointed out that leftist terrorists for years had accused Deutsche Bank of "repression" and of fueling the "military-industrial" complex with its worldwide investments.

For a long time, the Deutsche Bank and Herrhausen in particular have been targeted by the Red Army Faction," Foerster said.

Herrhausen had been a close friend and adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, often accompanying the chancellor on major foreign trips.

Kohl, his eyes filled with tears and his voice breaking, condemned the "cowardly and brutal murder."

The tall, striking bank chief had been leading the Deutsche Bank on an aggressive expansion course aimed at making the institution one of the top 10 or 15 banks in the world.

# Bush signs bill creating CIA inspector general

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — U.S. President George Bush has reluctantly signed into law a bill creating a new independent inspector general within the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), two years after such a move was called for by congressional investigators of the Iran-contra affair.

The new law is the first of three Iran-contra related measures Bush was expected to sign, even though his administration believes the bills place unwarranted restrictions on its foreign policy activities.

Creation of the new inspector general's office, similar to those at other government agencies that review federal programs and seek to uncover abuses, was part of a broader bill authorizing U.S. intelligence activities for the coming year.

While the precise spending authorized by the bill is secret, it reportedly involves between \$25 billion and \$30 billion for intelligence collection and analysis, upgraded spy satellites and other hardware, and covert operations overseas.

In a statement, Bush said the new inspector general post "would improve the ability of the CIA to collect vitally needed intelligence information by creating

a perception that confidentiality cannot be guaranteed."

To secure cooperation, the CIA "must be able to assure foreign individuals and organizations that their identities, the fact of their association with the United States, and the information they provide are not subject to exposure," added Bush, himself a former CIA director.

Bush said his objections were mitigated by a provision that would let the CIA director kill any inspector general's investigation he believed might compromise national security interests.

The new inspector general would be appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate, and the auditor's reports would be available to the House and Senate committees that oversee U.S. intelligence.

Currently, the agency's inspector general is appointed by the CIA director and reports only to him.

Congressional investigators who probed the Iran-contra scandal said the agency's inspector general lacked independence and didn't have "the manpower, resources or tenacity" to uncover arms-for-hostages transactions or the diversion of profits to Nicaragua's contra rebels.

# Court action filed to have Honecker probed

**EAST BERLIN (R)** — Reform activists and a local Communist official have filed a court suit to have deposed East German leader Erich Honecker and two associates investigated for breach of public trust, state radio said.

It said the plaintiffs suspected Honecker, former Prime Minister Willi Stoph and former Deputy Prime Minister Guenter Kleiber of defrauding the public by running their own hunting lodges at state expense.

"I connection with their hunting lodges, an investigation into a breach of public trust to the detriment of Socialist property has been requested," the radio said.

The court action was filed jointly by New Forum, East Germany's biggest democratic reform group with more than 200,000 members, and the chairman of the regional council in the town of Waren, north of Berlin.

Honecker, replaced by reform-minded Egon Krenz last month after an explosion of demonstrations for democratic change, already faces party disciplinary hearings for alleged misuse and abuse of official privileges.

Stoph, among the handful of old Stalinist leaders to follow Honecker into forced retirement this month, maintained a lavish weekend retreat in wooded countryside outside Waren. It has been sealed off by state investiga-

tors since he left office.

The prosecutor general and the Volkskammer, or parliament, are investigating numerous suspected cases of corruption, excessive privileges and abuse of power by former old guard Communist leaders.

New reformist Prime Minister Hans Modrow and Communist Party chief Krenz have pledged that anyone found guilty will be punished regardless of their prior position. They also vowed to abolish special privileges.

Krenz told national television his conscience was clear and he had never had a hunting lodge, estate nor other weekend hideaway.

"My only privilege was to have an official residence," he said.

Krenz said he was keen to show that the party was torn by a handful of corrupt leaders and expected all the facts to be on the table by the emergency party congress in two weeks.

"In the interests of SED (Communist Party) members I must vigorously object to the abuse of power and corruption of some people that has been reported on in the media," he said.

Krenz, once a close associate of Honecker and a member of the former leadership team, has been eager to distance himself from the past indiscretions of the old guard.

# Bush vetoes bill on Chinese students' visas

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — President George Bush has announced he was vetoing a bill to allow Chinese students to remain in the United States after their visas expire, calling it unnecessary and an infringement on his presidential authority.

Bush said in a statement that the measure was unnecessary in light of administrative steps he had taken to accomplish the same ends — including new measures taken Thursday.

The president said he was directing the attorney general "to take the steps necessary to extend administratively to all Chinese students in the United States the same benefits" that were in the rejected bill.

However, a congressional sponsor of the legislation, Democratic Congressman Bruce A. Morrison, accused Bush of yielding to pressure from the Peking government, which had strongly opposed the measure.

"I'm shocked that the presi-

dent would kowtow in this way to the demands of the Chinese Communist government, especially when that government was threatening Chinese students here in the United States and telling them that the United States was not going to protect them," said Morrison, chairman of a House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration.

Democratic Senator Edward M. Kennedy also said in a statement that he opposed the veto and hoped the Congress would override it, which requires a two-thirds vote.

"The president should have stood up for the courageous Chinese students, instead of bowing to the cruel Chinese regime," Kennedy said.

Bush said he was rejecting the legislation with a "pocket" veto, a procedural device available when Congress is in recess that has the same impact as a regular veto.

When Congress is in recess, a president can veto a bill by simply taking no action on it, or "pocketing" it — thus the term pocket veto. Congress has gone home for the year.

Bush earlier criticized the measure, claiming it was unnecessary because he already agreed to extend student visas in the aftermath of the government's bloody crackdown on protesters in Tiananmen Square in June.

Congressional sponsors of the measure, however, said that Bush's gesture did not go far enough and that many of the 40,000 Chinese students now studying in the United States had not taken advantage of it.

In most cases, visas for visiting foreign students are issued for two years. The bill Bush vetoed would extend the Chinese students' visas for four more years and then give them a chance at applying for permanent residency.

# Former S. African sergeant held for murders

**JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)** — A former police sergeant has been arrested in connection with the assassinations of two prominent white activists, one in South Africa and one in Namibia, police headquarters said.

Police Thursday used tear gas and clubs against protesting black workers, injuring scores and arresting 200.

Police declined to identify the suspect in the assassinations, saying they confirmed the arrest only after newspapers reported it. An official statement said further arrests in the two cases were possible.

"It is believed (police) are looking at the possible existence of a private assassination squad with strong right-wing links," state-run television reported Thursday evening.

The arrest coincides with a government investigation into allegations by former policemen that police death squads, acting on order from superiors, killed numerous dissidents.

State-run television said that since the suspect's detention several weeks ago, police investigators had come to believe there may be a clandestine group operating in South Africa which planned political assassinations.

Twenty minutes before the election, it was understood that V.P. Singh would propose Devi Lal and I would second him.

What happened in between, I don't know," he told reporters.

Singh did propose Devi Lal, the veteran peasant leader whom aides say would have loved the job, and Chandra Shekhar seconded the nomination.

Then Devi Lal, saying he only wanted to be the party's "elder uncle," proposed V.P. Singh.

The Janata Dal and National Front election meetings had been postponed two weeks following frantic behind the scenes jostling for the leadership, raising memories of 1979.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### Mother Teresa may get pacemaker

**CALCUTTA (R)** — Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa, who was recently treated for a cardiac ailment, may be fitted with a permanent pacemaker, doctors said Thursday. "A permanent pacemaker may be fitted on Mother Teresa. But there is no cause for concern," Dr. Ashim Bardhan at Woodlands Nursing Home in Calcutta told Reuters. The 79-year-old Nobel laureate was admitted to hospital Wednesday after she complained of severe giddiness. She was in hospital for 40 days beginning in September suffering from what doctors called a cardiac blockage. She went home on Oct. 14 after being given a temporary pacemaker. Mother Teresa, born in Yugoslavia of Albanian parents, won the Nobel award in 1979 for her work among the dying and destitute in Calcutta, India's most populous city.

### Raisa Gorbachev visits Messina

**MESSINA, Sicily (AP)** — Raisa Gorbachev charmed this southern Italian city as she paid a quick visit to receive a "thank you" for Russian help to victims of a 1908 Italian earthquake. Schoolchildren waved Italian and Soviet flags and shouted "Raisa, Raisa" as the wife of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in a black Soviet Zil limousine. Mrs. Gorbachev lingered in the piazza in front of the city's cathedral shaking hands in a crowd for 20 minutes. Later, during a ceremony at the city hall, she laid a wreath before a plaque commemorating the nearly 100,000 victims of the 1908 earthquake. She hugged a frail 95-year-old survivor, Maria Di Franci. Russian sailors on a naval ship docked off Messina were among the first to arrive in the devastated city after the quake and help dig out victims.

### Finns mark anniversary of Winter War

**HELSINKI (AP)** — Finns celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Winter War, when ski-borne Finnish soldiers withstood the might of Soviet invaders for 105 days. Though the war was a watershed for Finland, the government refrained from any official festivities commemorating an event which has been an open sore in Finno-Soviet relations. Finland's unexpectedly strong resistance against the massive invading Red Army secured it a good bargaining position in peace talks and helped secure its independence in post-war Europe. The occasion was marked with hundreds of events throughout the country, including memorial services, wreath laying and the unveiling of memorial statues and plaques. Winter War veterans, including volunteers from Sweden and England joined in the celebrations.

### 'Education best way to fight AIDS'

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — U.S. President George Bush has called education the best way to fight the spread of AIDS. Speaking on the eve of World AIDS Day, Bush also expressed compassion for victims of what he called "this terrible disease." The White House issued the remarks before Bush departed for Malta and his weekend summit with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has designated Friday as World AIDS Day. Directors of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) organisations in the United States plan to stage a demonstration outside the White House Friday to call for a stronger government role in fighting the AIDS epidemic. They say they want more government money for prevention efforts and early treatment programmes.

# China jails 11 Tibetan monks

**PEKING (R)** — China has jailed 11 Tibetan monks for terms of up to 19 years for the "counter-revolutionary" crime of campaigning for Tibetan independence, official reports said Friday.

Peking also renewed its attacks on the Nobel Peace Prize Committee for giving "its prestigious award to Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, in October.

Norway's king, prime minister and cabinet are due to attend the prize-giving ceremony in Oslo on Dec. 10.

Diplomats expect China to step up its denunciations of the Nobel committee and to intimidate Tibetans with shows of force to prevent further pro-independence demonstrations and public celebrations of the award.

Lhasa, the regional capital, has been under martial law since March when two years of sporadic anti-Chinese protests erupted into a full-scale confrontation with security forces.

Hundreds of people, many of them Buddhist monks and nuns, have been arrested in the subsequent crackdown in the Himalayan region.

Chinese newspapers quoted the official New China News Agency as reporting from Lhasa that 11 monks were sentenced at a mass public meeting Thursday, the latest account of trials in the remote region.

Two monks, identified as Awang Pinggiong and Awang Weiss, were accused of founding a "counter-revolutionary clique" called "Tibetan Independence," which was joined by eight more monks.

The monks, all from Lhasa's largest monastery of Drepung, were accused of "collecting intelligence according to foreign demand and printing and distributing reactionary leaflets."

No details of their activities were given. They were jailed for terms ranging from five to 19 years. Awang Pinggiong was named as the leader, but the reports did not specify whether he received the longest sentence.

# Bhutto enters 2nd year of power facing new threats

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto enters her second year in power Saturday, facing new threats from a strong opposition which narrowly failed to unseat her a month ago.

The first woman leader of a Muslim nation was swept to power last year in Pakistan's first party-based elections after 11 years of military rule.

Her efforts to dismantle the legacy of military control have been stymied by an opposition which she maintains has never accepted newly-revived democracy and which dominates the Upper House of Parliament.

The opposition, which attacks Bhutto's government as inefficient, corrupt and soft toward traditional rival India, failed by just 12 votes to unseat Bhutto in a

no-confidence motion introduced a month ago in the 237-seat National Assembly (lower house).

Ahead of Bhutto's anniversary in power, the Combined Opposition Parties (COP) coalition said it planned to bring a second no-confidence motion, but did not say when.

The 36-year-old prime minister, expecting her second child early next year, described the first parliamentary challenge as an attack on Pakistan's young democracy. She dismissed the danger of another attempt, saying she has voter support.

"Such exercises are futile as people are the real fountainhead of power," Bhutto told a crowd Thursday in Lahore, capital of Punjab province.

Bhutto's attempt to broaden

her minority government in parliament by winning over moderate opposition deputies, had met only limited success.

The COP accuses Bhutto of trying to divide it with offers of cabinet posts and other favours to its members. It decided Monday to bring a second no-confidence motion "at an appropriate time."

It also plans a series of public rallies to galvanise opposition to the government.

"The circumstances which necessitated the first move are still there and the government has failed to take any steps over the past month to remove opposition complaints," COP President Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi said.

Bhutto rejects the charges by the COP, which is dominated by

followers of late military ruler Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) emerged as the largest single party after the elections last year. It rules in two of the country's four provinces, Sind and the North West Frontier.

COP parties control the most populous province, Punjab, and Baluchistan, the largest.

The PPP has reintroduced political freedoms in a country which has been under military rule for more than half of its 42-year existence.

But it has failed to get any significant legislation through parliament because the Upper House, the senate is still packed with Zia supporters elected in 1985 when political parties were banned.

# Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	°C	°F	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	-04	26	00	32
ATHENS	03	27	08	35
BAHIA	20	28	32	32
BANGKOK	19	26	28	34
BUEENOSAIRES	18	24	28	32
CARACAS	14	27	20	32
CHICAGO	-04	26	07	35
COPENHAGEN	-03	27	08	35
FRANKFURT	-10	27	08	35
GENOVA	-05	28	09	36
HONG KONG	14	27	19	35
ISTANBUL	00	28	08	37
LONDON	-00	32	08	43
LOS ANGELES	10	28	20	35
MADRID	02	28	14	37
MEXICO	23	28	20	35
MONTREAL	-08	27	08	35
NEW DELHI	03	27	14	35
NEW YORK	05	28	08	35
PARIS	-01	30	04	38
ROME	-01	30	11	33
SIDNEY	20	28	27	35
TOKYO	05	27	14	35
VIENNA	-08	18	01	35

# Naked intruder stuck in chimney